## County and City Directory

COUNTY OFFICERS.

S. L. Grant. John Grant. M. T. Cockrell.

Circuit Court convenes, spring term, first Monday in April; fall term, first Monday in October. County Court convenes second Monday in every month. erly Court convenes second Monday in June, September and Decomber.

> CITY OFFICERS. Mayor-William P. Coons.
> Marshal-Henry Johnson.
> Deputy Marshal T. M. Luman.
> Clerk-Will. T. Payne.
> Treasurer-B. A. Wallingford.
> Assessor-Jas. L. Hunt.
> Collector-Chas. H. Frank.
> Whatfmaster-Mike Brown.
> Wood and Coal Inspector-Wm. Davis.
> Market Master-Wm. Edmonds.
> Alms House Keeper-Wm. Mills.
> City Undertakers-Stone & Collins.

MEMBERS CITY COUNCIL. President-Robert A. Cochran. Fifth Ward-U. H. Hall.
Fifth Ward-U. H. Hall.
Fifth Ward-U. W. Pike,
Jr. J. P. Phister,
Geo. W. Tudor.
Fifth Ward-J. H. Hall.
P. B. Vanden,
Wm. Ireland.

MASONIC DIRECTORY.

Maysville Commandery, No. 10, Knights Templar - Stated Convocation, 4th Monday in each month. M. H. Swith, Commander. J. B. Gibson, Recorder. Mayaville Council, No. 36, Stated Communica-ons, Tuesday after 4th Monday in March, June, eptember and December. Wm. P. Cooks, P. J. G. M. A Billstine, Recorder. Maysville Chapter, No. 9, Stated Communica-tions, 3d Monday in each month. W. N. Howe, H. P. J. B. Gibson, Secretary.
Confidence Lodge, No. 32, Stated Communications, 1st Monday in each month.
W. N. Hewe, W. M.

Sardis Lodge, No. 196, Stated Communications on, or after full moon, in every month. Jas. S. Bratton, W. M. Thos. Y. Dobyns, Secretary. CHURCH DIRECTORY.

Christian Church, Elder J. B. McGinn, Pastor, Service Lord's day at 11 o'clock, a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School at 9 o'clock a. m. Prayer Meeting, Presbyterian Church, (Synod) Rev. J. E. Spillman,

istor. Services alternate Sundays at their church ilding on Court street, at II o'clock a. am. and 7 m. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7 o'clock p. Sunday School at 9 a. 12. readulary coulon at 9 s. 1a.

readularian Church, (Gen. Assembly,) Rev. J.M.

Lamph Il Minister. Service salternate Sabbaths, heir church building on corner of 3d and Court ets at 19½ o'clock, a. m. and 7 o'clock. Sabschool at 9 o'clock.

Baptist Church, Dr. A. W. Chambliss, Pastor. tervice Sunday at 11 o'clock a. m. and 7 o'clock p. a. Prayer meeting, Thursday at 7 o'clock p. m. M. E. Church, South, Rev. J. Rand, Pastor, ervices Sunday at 11 o'clock, a. m. and at 7 o'clock m. Sunday school at 9 o'clock a. m. Prayer setting, Thursday at 7 o'clock, p. m.

meeting, Tharsday at 7 o'clock, p. m.

M. E. Church, North, Rev. H. J. Perry, Pastor.
Sunday services at 11 o'clock, a. m. and 7 o'clock,
p. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday at 7 o'clock, p. m.
Sunday School at 2 o'clock, p. m.
Church of Nativity (Episcopal) Rev. R. H. Weller,
Rector. Sunday Services, at 10½ o'clock, a. m. and
at 7 p m. Sanday School, 9 o'clock, a. m. Prayer
meeting, Friday at 7 o'clock, p. m. Catholic Church, Rev. Father Glorieux, Paster, lervices Sunday at 11 o'clock, a.m. Sunday School t 2 o'clock, p. m.

Insurance

SOUTHERN MUTUAL LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF KENTUCKY.

OFFICE-Merchants' Bank Building, Msin st., butween Fifth and Sixth. LOUISVILLE, KY.

Accumulated Capital - - \$407,282 86

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. H. Lindenberger,

MEDICAL BOARD, D. W. Yandell, M. D. W. H. Galt, M. D., W. B. Caldwell, M. D., H. C. Hewett, M. D., Lewis Rogers, M. D., E. D. Force, M. D., T. E. PICKETT, Examining Physician, Mays-

S. T. WILSON, General Agent; address, Louisville, Ky. THROCK MORTON FORMAN, Agent. Maysville, Ky.

Books and Stationern

1869.

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Wall Paper & Window Shades, LADIES PORTMONIAS and FANCY ARTICLES. making a full line of Goods, which I well sel Wholesale and Retail at reasonable rates. JAMES SMITH

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TO ORDER, BY EXPERIENCED AND

COMPETENT WORKMEN. BALL & TAYLOR LEGAL TENDER ACT.

THE GREAT FINANCIAL QUESTION

Decision of the United States Supreme Court.

All Outstanding Debts Contracted Before February 25, 1862. to be Paid in Coin.

The Legal Tender Act Justified as a Special Measure During

Congress Cannot Make Further Issues of Greenbacks Legal Tenders,

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7, 1870 .. The following opinion was delivered in the United States Supreme Court to-day by Chief | tracts for the delivery of specified articles as

Justice Chase :-Susan P. Hepburn and Henry A. Hepburn vs. Henry A. Griswo'd, in Error to the Court have practical effect. This consideration, of Appeals of the State of Kentucky.—The however, does not apply to the matter now puestion presented for our determination by question presented for our determination by the record in this case is whether or not the payer or assignee of a note made before the 25th of February, 1862, is obliged by law to accept in payment United States notes equal n nominal amount to the sum due, according pressed to be payable in gold or silver, wheo its terms, when tendered by the maker or ther arising under past contracts and already other party bound to pay it, and this requires due, or arising under such contracts and to become due at a future day, or arising and the first place, a construction of that clause of the first section of the act of Congress pass- A strict and literal construction, indeed, ed on that day which declares the United Sta- | would, as suggested by Mr. Justice Story, in J. B. Gibson, Secretary.

Mason Lodge, No. 342, Stated Communications, 3d Monday in each month.

J. W. Alexander, Secretary.

W. N. Hewe, W. M.

tes notes, the issue of which was authorized by the statute, to be a legal tender in payment of debts. The entire clause is in these word "debts," to debts existing; and if this construction cannot be accepted, because the limitations sanctioned by it cannot be shalt be receivable in payment of all taxes, internal duties, excises, debts and demands of internal duties, excises, debts and demands of against any interpretation which will exclude every kind due to the United States, except existing debts from its operation. The same duties on inports, and demands against the conclusion results from the exception of in-United States, of every kind what soever, except for interest upon the bonds and notes, which shall be paid in coin; and shall also that no description of debts, whenever conbe lawful money and a legal tender in payment of all debts," public or private, within the United States except duties on imports at is worthy of observation in this connection ts and interest as aforesaid (Twefth United | that in all the debates to which the act gave States Statutes, 345). This clause has already occasion in Congress, no suggestion was ever made that the legal tender clause did not received much consideration here, and this court has held that upon a sound construction neither taxes imposed by State legislation siderations seem to us conclusive. We do (Lane county vs. Oregon, 7 Wallace, 71) nor demands upon contracts which stipulate in terms for the payment or delivery of coin or ment of debts contracted before the passage bullion (Bronson vs. Rodes, 7 Wallace, 229; of the act. We are thus brought to the ques-Hartwitz, 7 Wallace, 258) are included by legislative intention under the description of debts, public and private. We are now to determine whether this description embraces | coin an interpretation which conflicts with acknowledged principles of justice and equity. shown to be otherwise. But the Constitution if another sense, consonant with these principles, can be given to them. But this rule can not prevail where the intent is clear, except in the scarcely supposable case where a stat ments, and directed in general the manner of ute sets at naught the plainest precepts of their exercise. No department of the govmorality and social obligation, Courts must give effect to the clearly ascertained legislative interests, if not repugnant to the funda-

> der consideration there appears to be strong reason for construing the word "debts" as payment are essentially unlike in nature, and being irredeemable in coin are necessarily unlike in value. The lawful money then in use and made a legal tender in payment consisted of gold and silver coin. The currency in use under the act and declared by its terms to be lawful money and a legal tender, consists of notes or promises to pay impressed upon paper prepared in convenient form for circulation, and protected against purchasing value determined by standing." the quantity in circulation, by general consent to its currency in payments and by der of the sum due in coin. Every such contract, therefore, was in legal import a contract known law of currency that notes or promis-

mental law ordained in the constitution

Applying the rule just stated to the act un-

es to pay, unless conveniently or promptly convertible into coin at the will of the holder can never, except under unusual or abnormal can be described in the minister justice without respect to persons and do equal right to the poor and the rich, recently held that Congress, under the conconditions, be at par in circulation with coin. It is an equally well known law that depreclation of notes must increase with the increase of the quantity put in circulation and idle and unmeaning form. diminution of confidence in the ability or disposition to redeem. Their appreciation follows the reversal of these condition. pressed on the face of a promiseory note. bills or notes has any identity with the powchange materially the operations of the act of February 25, 1862, to acquit them-No act making them a legal tender can these laws. Their force has been strik- ment a sum nominally equal in United States ingly exemplified in the history of the United States notes. Beginning with a very slight the passage of the act, and the plaintiff indepreciation when first issued in March, 1862, they sunk in July, 1864, to the rate of two they suck in July, 1864, to the rate of two dollars and eighty-five for a dollar in gold and then rose, until recently, when a dollar and twenty cents in paper became equal to a defendant relieved by the action of the constitution. Now, how far is the found to contend the power of the constitution from making anything but gold and silver, and it has not been, and it cannot be, denied that it is as a means to an one, probably, could be found to contend that the implied power of the Government below the impairs both. However this may be, it must be remembered that it is as a means to an one, probably, could be found to contend that the implied power of the Government below the intended that it is as a means to an one, probably, could be found to contend that the implied power of institutional law to acceptance of fifty or stitutional law to accept the other all the value impairs both. However this may be, it must be remembered that it is as a means to an one, probably, could be found to contend that the implied power of institutional law to accept the constitution from making anything but gold and silver coin a legal tender in all payments, is also the constitution. Now, how far is the power this may be, it must be remembered that it is as a means to an one, probably, could be found to one, probably, could be remembered that it is as a means to an one, probably, could be remembered that it is as a means to an one, probably and the mount of the could be remembered that it is as a means to an one, probably and the mount of the could be remembered that it is as a means to an one, probably and twenty cents in paper became equal to a gold dollar. Admitting, then, that prior were directly presented; Were the defendants relieved by the act from contracts are within the intention of the act, and assuming that the act is warranted by the constitution, it follows that the holder of a promissory note made before the sat for a promissory note made before the sat for a promissory note made before the sat for a thousand dollars, payable, as we have just seen, according to the law and according to the intent of the parties, in coin, was required when depreciation reached its lowest point to accept in payment a thousand note dollars, although with the thousand coin dollars, although with the thousand coin dollars, although with the contract he could have purchased on that day two thousand eight hun.

payment alters arbitrarily the terms of the contract and impairs its obligation; and that the extent of impairment is in properties. It is not necessary, however, in contract and impairment is in properties. the extent of impairment is in proportion to the inequality of the payment accepted under the constraint of the laws to the payment due under the contract. Nor does it need arguity. It follows that no construction which attributes such practical operation to an act of Congress is to be favored, or, indeed, to be admitted, if any other can be reconciled with the manifest intent of the Legislature.

What, then, is that manifest intent? Are we at liberty we at liberty, upon a fair and reasonable con-struction of the act, to say that Congress meant that the word "dehts," used in the act, should not include debts incurred prior to its passage? In the case of Bronson vs Rodes we thought ourselves warranted in holding that this word, used in the statute down include obligations created by express con-tract for the payment of gold and silver, whether coined or in bullion. This conclusion rested, however, mainly on the terms of the act, which not only allow but require pay-ments in coin by or to the government, and may be fairly considered independently of considerations belonging to the law of consanctioning special private contracts for like payments, without which, indeed, the provibefore us. There is nothing in the terms of the United States by the constitution, nor the act which looks to any difference in its operations on different descriptions of debts payable generally in money—that is to say, payable generally in money—that is to say, in dollars and parts of dollars. These terms, on the contrary, in their obvious import, inrespect to the same word used in the Constireconciled with the obvious scope and pur-pose of the act, it is certainly conclusive terest on loans and duties on imports, from the effect of the legal tender clause. This

not think ourselves at liberty, therefore, to say that Congress did not intend to make the be regarded as constitutional unless clearly is the fundamental law of the United States By it the people have created a government, defined its powers, prescribed their limits, ernment has any other powers than those delegated to it by the people. All the legislative wer granted by the Constitution belongs to Congress, but it has no legislative power which is not thus granted; and the same ob-servation is equally true in its application to that the words "all laws necessary and propthe executive and judicial powers granted re- er for carrying into execution" powers grant spectively to the President and the Courts. ed or vested, have in the constitution a sense All these powers differ in kind, but not in equivalent to that of the words " laws not having reference only to debts contracted subsequent to the enactment of the law; for no one will question that the United States notes which the act makes a legal tender in source or limitations; they all arise from the constitution and are limited by its terms. It is the function of the judiciary to interpret and apply the law between parties as they notes which the act makes a legal tender in arise for judgment. It can only declare what the law is and enforce by proper process the constitution—laws reality calculated to effect the objects entrusted to that of the words laws not absolutely necessary, indeed, but appropriate and plainly adapted to constitution and are limited by its terms. It is the function of the judiciary to interpret and epitimate ends—laws not prohibited, but consistent with the letter and spirit of the constitution—laws reality calculated to effect the objects entrusted to the words laws not absolutely necessary, indeed, but appropriate and plainly adapted to constitution and are limited by its terms. It is the function of the judiciary to interpret and epithement. the law is, and enforce by proper process the law thus declared. But in ascertaining the The question before us, then, resolve

tracted, can be withdrawn from the effect of the act if not included within the terms on

the reasonable intent of the exception. And

apply as fully to contracts made before as to

atracts made after its passage. These con-

ted States which shall be made in pursuance governmental power. It is in all countries form for circulation, and protected against thereof, and all treaties made or which shall be made under the authority of the United

nes necessary to consult the Constitution;

o circulation by the form and impress given cision depends on the alleged inconsistency unless by consent, otherwise than by the ten- ute. This seems so plain that it is impossiand faithfully perform the duties incumbent upon him to the best of his ability and understanding, agreeable to the Constitution and

the laws of the United States," becomes an recover of the defendants a certain sum exnotes; but the note had been executed before

not universally conceded, that the government of the United States is one of limited to show a particular and express grant. The design of the constitution was to establish a tovernment competent to take direction and dministration of the affairs of a great nation, These powers are necessarily extensive. It has been found, indeed, in the practical adapprehension by the wise men who framed and by the intelligent citizens who adopted the constitution. This apprehension is manifest in the terms by which the grant of incidental and auxiliary power is made. All powers of this nature are included under the description of "power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution the powers expressly granted to Congress, or vested by the constitution in the govern-ment or in any of its departments or officers." The same apprehension is equally apparent in the tenth article of the amendments, which declares that the "powers not delegated to al provisions is to be taken as restricting any exercise of power fairly warranted by the legitimate derivation from one of the enu-merated or express powers. The first was undoubtedly introduced to exclude all doubt in respect to the existence of implied powers, while the words "necessary and proper" were ntended to have a sense, to use the words of Mr. Justice Story, "at once admonitory and directory, and to require that the means used n the execution of an express power should be bona fide appropriate to the end." (1 Story on constitution, 142, par. 1,253.) The second provision was intended to have a like admonitory and directory sense, and to restrain the limited government established under the constitution from the exercise of powers not clearly delegated or derived by ust inference from powers so delegated.

It has not been maintained in argument, nor, indeed, would any one, however slightly conversant with constitutional law, think of maintaining that there is in the Constitution any express grant of legislative power to make any description of credit currency a le-gal tender in payment of debts. We must inquire, then, whether this can be done in the exercise of an implied power. The rule for determining whether a legislative enactment can be supported as an exercise of an implied power, was stated by Chief Justice Marshall. speaking for the whole Court, in the case of McCulloch versus the State of Maryland (4 Wheaton 421); and the statement then made has ever since been accepted as a correct exposition of the Constitution. His words were these: "Let the end be legitimate, let it be within the scope of the Constitution, and all means which are appropriate, which are plainly adapted to that end, which are not prohibited, but consistent with the letter and spirit of the Constisution are constitutional." And in another part of the same opinion the practical operation of this rule was thus illustrated: "Should Congress in the execuwould be the painful duty of this tribunal, should a case requiring such a decision come law of the land : but where the law is not proabited and is really calculated to effect any of the objects entrusted to the government, to undertake here to inquire into the degree of its necessity would be to pass the line which circumscribes the judicial department and tread on legislative grounds." (Ibid.,

The question before us, then, resolves it

self into this:—Is the clause wich make the United States notes a legal tender for debts respective rights of parties it frequently becontracted prior to its enactment a law of the description stated in the rule? It is not there can be no law inconsistent with the fundamental law. No enactment not in pursudoubted that the power to establish a standance of the authority conferred by it can create obligations or confer rights, for such is ard of value, by which all other values may the express declaration of the Constitution be measured-or, in other words to deter mine what shall be lawful money and legal This Constitution and the laws of the Uni- tender-is in its nature and of necessity a exercised by the government. In the United States, so far as it relates to the precious ties. The former have intrinsic value, determined by the weight and fineness of the metal; the latter have no intrinsic value, but a purchasing value determined by Not every act of Congress, then, is to be age power or from any other power expressly regarded as the supreme law of the land; nor not the same power as the power to coin mon consent to its currency in payments and by opinion as to the probability of redemption in coia. Both derive, in different degrees, a certain additional value from their adaptation to circulation by the form and impress given preme law. It is neither necessary nor use- Articles of Confederation, was clothed by exfor the payment of coin. There is a well ful in any case to inquire whether or not any press grant with the power to emit bills of stitution, possesses to same power to emit bills or notes as incidental the other powers, though not denominated among these ex-pressly granted, but it was expressly declared at the same time that this decision con-The case before us is one of private rights. cluded nothing on the question of legal ten-The plaintiff in the Court below sought to ders. Indeed, we are not aware that it has eyer been claimed that the power to issue bills or notes has any identity with the pow-

dred and fifty such dollars. Every payment, since the passage of the act of a note of earlier date has presented similar though less striking features.

Now, it certainly needs no argument to gations to perform this duty to the best of our ability and understanding, we shall proceed to dispose of the case presented by the record.

We have already said, and it is generally if not universally conceded, that the government dues, and payable, so far, at the quantity is only adequate to the demands of business, and confidence in early redempower to declare and provide for carrying on war. The affirmative argument may be thus stated:—Congress has power to declare and provide for carrying on war. Congress has also power to emit bills of credit, or circulating notes, receivable for government dues, and payable, so far, at least, as parties are willing to receive them, der, under new contracts, it by no means folleast, as parties are witting to receive them, der, under new contracts, it by no means for in discharge of government obligations. It will facilitate the use of such notes in disbursements to make them a legal tender in payment of existing debts; therefore Conpayment of existing debts; therefore Considerate reflection gress may make such notes a legal tender. It is difficult to say to what express power the authority to make notes a legal tender in payment by, derangement of business, fluctuations of ed from patriotic motives, the assumption upheld as incidental upon the principles of this argument. Is there any power which does not involve the use of money? And is there any doubt that Congress may issue bills of credit as money in the execution of any power? The power to establish Post Offices increases these evils are not to be attributed altogether to making it a legal tender; but this particular motives, the assumption found ready justifications in patriotic hearth. Many who doubted yielded their doubts; many who did not doubt were silent; some who were strongly averse to making Government notes a legal tender felt themselves constrained to acquiese in the views of the adauxiliary powers as might be required for the exercise of the powers expressly granted. and post roads, for example, involves the collection and disbursement of a large sum. Is not the power to make notes a legal tender as clearly incidental to this power as the war plainly adapted means for the execution of power? The answer to this question does the power to declare and carry on war. If it not appear to us doubtful. The argument, adds nothing to the utility of notes, it cannot therefore, seems to prove too much. It car-ries the doctrine of implied powers very far ance of which the notes are issued; nor can beyond any extent hitherto given it. It asserts that whatever in any degree promotes an end within the scope of a general power, lation of the notes, it debases and injures the whether in the correct sense of the word "appropriate" or not, may be done in the exercise of any implied power. Can this proposition be maintained? It is said that this is not a question for the court deciding a cause, but for the Congress exercising the power.

But the decisive answer to this is that the decisive answer to the same to be a suppropriate and plainly admission of a legislative power to require the motion of the more, it denotes the much greater degree; and these considerations seem to us equally applicable to the power to regulate commerce, and to borrow money. Both powers to receive the more than the mor admission of a legislative power to determine adapted means to its exercise, the power of making circulating notes legal tender in paytion as means to the execution of other pow-ers plainly granted, and then to exercise absolutely and without liability to question in whatever express power the implied power in case involving private rights, the power thus determined to have that relation would completely change the nature of American government. It would convert the government, are qualified by a limitation that means must which the people ordained as a government of limited powers, into a government of unlimited powers; it would obliterate every criterion which this court, speaking through the venerated Chief Justice, in the case alas appropriate, or plainly adapted, or really calculated means to any end. Let us ineady cited, established for the determination of the question whether legislative acts are ready cited, established for the determination constitutional or unconstitutional. Undoubtedly among means appropriate, painly adapted, really calculated, the Legislature has unrestricted chains; but the has unrestricted choice; but there can be no implied power to use means not within this justice; and what was intended by the establishment of classes, and as if this frenzy rioted in the certainty that the indulgence of its impulses

mand was authorized. (12 U.S. Statutes, 249, 313, 338.) They were made receivable in payments, but were not declared a legal government of the territory northwest of the tender until March, 1862 (12 U.S. Statutes, 370), when the amount in circulation had been greatly reduced by receivable to the consideration was engaged in the consideration of the ordinance for the Ohio, the only territory subject, at that time, to its regulation and control.

By this ordinance certain fundamental articles of compact were established between the consideration of the ordinance for the consideration of the consideration of the consideration of the ordinance for the consideration of the conside tion. In 1862 and 1863 (12 U. S. Statutes, ticles of compact were established between the crimes. To him the original States and the people and States there is no difference between the crimes. 345, 532, 709) the issue of four hundred and fifty millions in United States notes payable, not on demand, but in effect at the convenience of the government, was authorized, subject to certain restrictions. As to the fifty millions these notes were made receivable for millions these notes were made receivable for the hand to constitutions, are erected. Among the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty, where will make it is a bardy words, and recks not at the thought that the hand that strikes is a smed with what will make it necessary to there is no difference between the crimes. He would as soon commit one as the other. He is equally ready to extend his hand to to take a watch or to take a life. He would as life strike as bardy words, and recks not at the thought that the hand that strikes is a smed with what will make it necessary to the constitutions. the bonds of the national loans for all debts due to or from the United States except duties on imports, and interest on the public and were also declared a legal tender. In March, 1863 (12 U. L. Statutes, 711), the issue of notes for parts of a dollar was authorized to an amount not exceeding fifty millions of dollars. These notes were not declared a legal tender, but were made redeemable under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. In February, most valuable provision of the Constitution 1863 (12 U. S. Statutes, 669.) the issue of the United States, ever recognized as an debts contracted before as well as after the date of the act. It is an established rule for the construction of statutes that the terms employed by the Legislature are not to receive an interpretation which conflicts with act. several descriptions of notes have since con- we do not say that a law made in execution should a case requiring such a decision come stituted, under the various acts of Congress, before it, to say that such an act was not the the common currence of the United States. of any other express power, which incident form their own outrageous purposes, not only impairs the obligation of a contract, in in defiance of all law and order, but with The notes which were not declared a legal can be held to be unconstitutional for that tender had circulated with these which were reason; but we think it clear that those who so declared, without unfavorable discrining framed, and those who adopted the Constitution. It may be added as a part of the history that other issues bearing interest at various rates were authorized and made a legal lation, and that justice, which the Constitutender, except in redemption of bank notes, for face amount, exclusive of interest. Such thought by them to be compatible with legiswere the one and two years five per cent notes lation of an opposite tendency. In other and the three years compound interest notes | words, we can not doubt that a law, not made 13, United States Statutes, 218, 245). These in pursuance of an express power, which notes never entered largely or permanently necessarily and its direct operation impairs the obligation of contracts, is inconsistent think that their utility was increased or di-minished by the act which declared them a provision, found in the Fifth Amendment legal tender for the face amount. They need not be further considered here. They serve only to illustrate the tendency, remarked by all who have investigated the subject of pa-per money, to increase the volume of irre-spirit to that which forbids legislation imdeemable issues and to extend indefinitely pairing the obligations of contracts; but un-the application of the quality of legal ten-like that, it is addressed directly and solely

That it was carried no further during to the National Government. It does not, i the present civil war, and has been carried terms, prohibit legislation which appropring further since, is due to circumstances the ates the private property of one class of citi onsideration of which does not belong to zens to the use of another class; but if such this discussion. "No one questions the general constitu-tionality, not very many, perhaps, the gen-eral expediency of the legislation by which currency notes have been authorized in reent years. The doubt is as to the power to eclare a particular class of these notes to be | judgement, can not have its full and intend legal tender in payment of pre-existing debts. ed effect, unless construed as a direct probi-The only ground upon which this power is asserted is, not that the issue of notes was an appropriate and plainly adapted means for no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or carrying on the war, for that is admitted; property, without due process of law. It is but that making them a legal tender to the not doubted that all the provisions of the extent mentioned, was such a means. Now Amendment operate directly in the limitation we have seen that of all the notes issued, and restraint of the legislative powers conthose not declared as legal tender at all, constitute a very large proportion, and that they circulated freely, and without discount. It those who hold contracts for payments of may be said that their equality in circulation gold and silver money to accept in payment the acts making them respectively a legal tender. Contracts for the payment of money made before the act 1862 had reference to coined money, and could not be discharged unless by consent, otherwise than by the tender of a legislative provision with the fundamental law it is the plain duty of the Court to determine the weight, purity, form and impression of the weight and credit was due to the property without the due process are under the deprives such persons of property without the due process are under the deprives and the reductions; and their relation to each other and the reduction of the property of inferior value deprives such persons of property without the due process are under the due to the reduction of the property and the reduction of the due to the reduction of the property and the reduction of the property a ble to make it plainer by argument. If it be otherwise the Constitution is not the superment and the superment of the superment and the superment of the constitution is not the superment and the superment of th act of Congress was passed in pursuance of it, and the oath which every member of this court is required to take, that he "will adnot clothed with power to make their bills a ject to depreciation than any other descrip- doubt that the holders of these contracts were better provision is made; and the history of constitutional provisions as holders of any the legislation under consideration is, that it other description of property. But it may be was upon this quality of receivability, and not upon a quality of a legal tender, that the property are protected by it from legislation reliance of circulation was originally placed; which incidentally only impairs its value; for the receivability clause appears to have and it may be urged, in illustration, that been in the original draft of the bill, while holders of stock in a turnpike, a bridge, or the legal-tender clause seems to have been introduced at a later stage of its progress. company, or bank, can not, by authorizing The facts certainly are not without weight, as similar works or corporations, reduce its evidence that all useful purposes of the notes price in the market. But all this does not futes that notion. The States have always been held to possess the power to authorize and regulate the issue of bills for circulation by banks or individual. In the case we are contained and regulate the issue of bills for circulation by banks or individuals. would have have been fully answered without appear to meet the real difficulty. In the making them legal tender for pre-existing cases mentioned, the injury is purely continand regulate the issue of bills for circulation by banks or individuals, subject, as has been lately determined, to the courrol of Congress, for the purpose of establishing and securing a perional currency and reach the following and securing in the case mentioned, the holder of a stock was reported by the courrol of Congress, for the purpose of establishing and securing impairs both. However this may be, it must to make them a legal tender are not the same | the Government helped by this means? Cer-

ment of pre-existing debts. But there is another view, which seems to us decisive. To Now, then, let it be considered what has clually been done in the provision of na-disputation. It is not left to inference or conactually been done in the provision of nati nal currency. In July and August, 1861, jecture, especially in its relations to con-and February, 1862, the issue of sixty mil-lions in United States notes payable on de-mand was authorized. (12 U.S. Statutes,

> property can not be taken for the benefit of vision in the same amendment, which in our ferred by the Constitution. The only quescome within the prohibition against the ar

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The privilezes extended to annual advertisers will be strictly confined to their own business, and advertisements occupying more space than contracted for, or advertisements foreign to the legitimate business of the contracting parties, will be charged for extra, at our published rates. fect any express power vested in Congress; that such an act is inconsistent with the spirit of the Constitution, and that it is pro-hibited by the Constitution. It is not surprising that amid the tumult of the late civil war, and under the influence of the apprehensions for the safety of the Re-public almost universal, different views, novd from patriotic motives, the assumption vocates of the measure; not a few who then nsisted upon its necessity, or acquiesced in he view, have, since the return of peace, and under the influence of calmer times, recon-sidered their conclusions, and now concur in the views which we have just announced These conclusions seem to us to be fully sanctioned by the letter and spirit of the Consti-tution. We are obliged, therefore, to hold that the defendant in error was not bound to receive from the plaintiff the currency ten-dered to him in payment of a note made before the passage of the act of February 25, 1462. It follows that the judgment of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky must be affirmed." The Reign of Crime.

STIPULATIONS WITH ADVERTISERS

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[From the New York Herald.] Nothing in the history of Christian cities-

he worst capitals in the worst ages of the past-can equal or approve the dreadful prevalence of crime in this metropolitan shamble. Scarcely a day passes without its frightful story. Our city news is just now only spared chronicling two more murders similar in character to the Townsend butchery, by the failure of the murderous aim in both cases. Already in the one month of this year we have chronicled a murder or attemptso prohibited or inconsistent can be regarded as appropriate, or plainly adapted, or really calculated means to any end. Let us inwas absolutely safe. The worst feature of all these crimes is the readiness with which violators of the law pash minor offence to the enormity of murder. Here is an old man in Hudson street who refuses to harbor a rogue that comes into his house, and this refushl inen who shot at the plumber in his doorway the other night sent the bullet intended to murder him as their answer to some speech of his. In a recent murder in a rumshop, never yet investigated, the fatal bullet was a retort in a discussion. It is so throughout the catlogue; and this readiness to kill is so note lawlessness or violence of any sort, for a word may cripple a man for life, and an affray is It appears to us that the first cause of the

lent, desperate character of the ruffians of this city, and their readiness to assert and per absolute disregard to the extremity of the steps they may take and the conthat may ensue. But what is it that has within a few years thus given the reins to the fury of these murdering wretches? It is their coniousness of immunity; their di covery of he enormous power that thay wield in orrupt political system, in virtue of which nower it is impossible to punish them; speated connivance in their escape of all the thorities, from the policeman in to the Judge on the beach; the state of the law, the state of the adminstration of justice in this city, and the state of the public mind ith regard to the death penalty. Scarcely ess gailty than the murders themselves are e so-called philanthropists who have unsetled the public mind with regard to the propriety of capital punishment. These lunatic he morality of society in their assaults on the stitution of marriage, have also broken lown the great barrier of safety to human life undermining the only penalty that appals he thought of the murderer. weakening effect that the doctrines of these persons have had on the public mind it would never have been possible for Judges to so scout justice and for all the authorities to so connive at the escape of murderers as they have done. Then consider the direct effect f these lessons on the murderers. ng for murder is played out," therefore mur er on-never stint your will; keep the tools lying till " the heart shall be merely a strop or the knife " For murder there is at worst imprisonment of a few years. For theft ere is also an imprisonment of a few years. Now, the criminal classes distinguish between rimes only by the results to themselves-the nalty; therefore, they read this-the same mishment the same crime. Hence the techer Bream believes that for what he did Hudson street he will have a few years in orison, just the same as he might if he had stolen the contents of the groce's till. He is eady for that, but he "does not want to

But though the state of the public mind ou s topic has rendered it possible for corrupt adges to trifle with the safety of society with out danger to themselves, yet nothing excus-is, nothing can in the least degree palliate, ne beinous offenses that have been committed ere in shielding marderers by the very mahinery contrived for the administration Our city is corrupt and rotten with e guilt of this offence. The Judge's ermine dabbled in the blood of the citizen, and he olds his place, not to protect society, but to protect its foes. Our municipal functiona-ries are chosen in great part from the ruffianly classes of society, and the power they wield in office is used to protect their associates and intimates in the perpetration of outrage. It is for this reason that open, bloody, flagrant murder has been committed n this city within a few months and the murlerer dismissed without any inquiry whatever into the offence. It is for this reason that for one execution. The instincts and sympathy of the men entrusted with the safety of ociety are with the dealers in outrage and iolence-the potent fountains of pe power, who can commit no crime in their ours of frenzy that they may not condone on lection day. The authorities and criminal ses stand in the relation of confederates, and while one does violence the other obstructs punishment to favor escape. Is not this the plain history of all the recent actorious murders and murder trials? What other interpretation can be put upon the history we give elsewhere of the way in which a criminal was brought from one of the counry counties on the writ of a city judge? And where is the remedy for all this? Is it in the

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY THOMAS M. GREEN. PWO BOLLARS PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE Office on Second street, between Court and Market.

The effect of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States has not cen, as many apprehended, to enhance the price of gold, but rather the reverse. The fact is that of all the notes in circulation comparatively a small proportion are of this description, and, according to the obiter dicta of this deliverance of the Court, they are legal tender for all debts contracted since the passage of the act of February, 1862, except those expressly agreed to be paid in coin. Hence the faith these notes. Probably not a fiftieth part history, of the individual indebtedness in the United States is on account of contracts entered into previous to that date, and the decision affects only outstanding claims, States. Apparently he does not accredit and will not authorize proceedings for a any one of them with ability and learning readjustment and settlement of claims in sufficient to justify his appointment as Assatisfaction of which the legal tenders sociate Justice on the Supreme Bench to were received without protest. As the fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of matter of interest is regarded in law as a Justice WAYNE. First HOAR, of Massayearly contract, the gold cannot be de- chusetts, was nominated and rejected, manded on the back interest of debts con- principally by the votes of Southern Senatracted before 1862, and the legal tenders tors. On Monday Joseph P. Bradley, of the Government are legally payable for of New Jersey, whom no one knows anythe present and future interest on such thing about, was nominated for the same debts unless the contrary has been ex- place. It is not expected he will be conpressly agreed. In cases of the bonds of firmed, as the carpet-baggers do not relish States, cities, railroad and turnpike com- being overslaughed in this fashion. Judge panies, and other corporations, issued be- Wm. STRONG was nominated to fill the vafore that date, both principal and interest must be paid in coin, but no claim will ex- TON. ist for a resettlement of the interest where the legal tenders have already been paid and received without protest. The most important result of the de-

tion for the issue of the legal tender notes in future. It would seem that the power to issue them during the power for the express purpose of placing a currency. If the power to issue these notes is derivable from the war making power and no other, and the constituting of them as legal tenders can be justified only as a military necessity, of course the issue of such peace must be illegal and invalid. Many persons have construed the decision of the Chief Justice as inconsistent with his recommendations while Secretary of the Treasury, but the construction is certainly incorrect unless it can be shown that he advised the making of these notes a legal tender for debts contracted before the passage of the act as well as for those contracted subsequently. While the Chief Justice was the progenitor of the greenbacks, he was also the father of the National Banking system, and those who will take the trouble to think a little concerning the bearings of this decision upon the future legislation of the country, will readi ly perceive that the tend mey will be to prevent the further issue of Greenbacks as legal tenders by the Government, to withdraw those already issued from general gal Tenders is of such importance that we circulation, and to foster the system of publish it in full in our paper of to-day. of the Government Bonds. Mr. PENDLE- We feel that no apology is necessary for TON will again be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency in 1872, but his claims must be urged on some other ground than his popular theory of the expansion of the national currency and the purchase of the gold interest bearing bonds by the issue of the legal tender notes of the Government, which idea is exploded and which proposed action is declared to be unconstitutional by this decision. The Democracy cannot well af ford to go back to their old policy of opposition to the Supreme Court of the United States, and must accept this decision as the law of the land until it is recanted by the Court itself. The greenback question having been thus authoritatively settled, and the question of negro suffrage being on the point of adjustment by the pretended ratification of the obnoxions Fifteenth Amendment, the issues which divided the Chief Justice from the Democratic party will soon have disappeared. In 1872 be will be a formidable candidate for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency. The thought will be distasteful to the great mass of Kentucky Democrats, as it is to us, but those would be blind indeed who do not take this probability into their calculations of future political contests.

During the late civil war somebody said, "we are making history." And perhaps he thought it was a great thing to make history, whether good or bad, and truly, a good deal that we did make then, and are yet making, is such as we need be ashamed The action of Congress, for example, in the matter of reconstructing the Southern States, is fall of injustice, cruelty, and despotism of the worst kind. There is proof enough that the purpose has been the dominion of State legislation. No such and is, not so much to restore and re-es-probibition is placed on the power of Conproof enough that the purpose has been tablish the Union, as to bring the late insurgent States back to their Federal relations in subjection to the Republican party. And in order to do this, false pretexts have been assigned for arbitrary measures of coercion and oppression, imposed on the South in the form of conditions of re-admission into a Union from which they had never really and legally separated themselves. Even the national Constitution and of foreign coin, and to punish the counterfeiting of such coin and of the securities has been amended by force and fraud-the Southern States being compelled to ratify argued by many able jurists that those latter the amendments as the indispensable clauses fairly construed confer the power to preliminary to their restoration as members of the Union and their representation in Congress. All this is very disre- sufficient warrant for the exercise of this putable history, and it is a pity it ever was power, they are not without decided weight when we come to consider the question of

essential to its successful operation to make which greatly abridge their equality, and the provisional military governments are to be withdrawn from them, Mr. Abbott power over money granted in express terms.

It being conceded, then, that the power under our deepend on its antional police force" in the said States.

This is intended to replace the military despotism so long maintained in the South, and it is, as usual, based on the lying presentence that, in certain of the States of the sevential to its successful operation to make its successful operation of the states to be successful operation to make its successful operation to make its successful operation to the constitution of contracts made before the pass such laws, it does not forbid Congress. On the contrary, Congress is successful operation to the country, if it could have not in the country, to discharge debtors from the obligation of the States.

And in presument to research to the the country,

WEEKLY MAYSVILLE EAGLE South," the civil authority is inadequate that are expressly granted either to Congress the shiftly of the government would have questioned. How it can be in accordance power is asked for by the State itself, and clare the existence of a necessity for such intervention, and then to authorize a means of interference nowhere recognized or even contemplated by the organic Fedof the public is increased in the validity of eral law. Senator Abbott is making bad

President GRANT evidently has a poor opinion of the Radicals in the Southern cancy oceasioned by the death of STAN-

The Cincinnati Commercial of Saturday thus irreverently alludes to the country press: "Not one in a hundred of these cision will be to prevent any legislas newspapers dare open its mouth to expose corruption and profligacy at home. though it knows that those who stuff its lean belly with tidbits of the spoils are as war was argued from the war making deep in the mud as the more conspicuous city officials are in the mire. But it is veto upon the further expansion of the wonderful how the editor can lash the vices and evils that abound a thousand miles from home. He seems to have been sent-expressly into the world to correct abuses and agitate reforms in places where his noise and fury can neither be heard notes as legal tenders during a time of nor seen, and gets an amazing reputation for zeal in good works afar off which his influence can neither harm nor promote."

> We yield much of our space to-day to the publication of the telegraphic report of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States declaring the Legal tender act unconstitutional so far as it impairs the obligation of contracts made antecedeut to its passage. It does not touch the question as to contracts made subsequent to its passage. Three of the Judges dissented. The importance of the decision cannot be overestimated. It would be a safe rule to construe the decision as applicable only to unsettled claims, as otherwise the effect would be extremely vicious.

The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in reference to the Ld-National Banks, which will supply a cur- Members of the legal profession will do the absence of editorial in this issue.

# THE DISSENTING OPINION.

Sus. P. Hepburn & another ) Mr. Justice Mil-Henry A. Griswold. ler dissent-The provisions of the Constitution of the

nited States, which have direct reference to

which confer legislative powers on Congress; raise and support navies and armies and to are founded largely on that general provision which closes the enumeration of powers | due to its soldiers, which could by no other granted in express terms by the declaration means be paid, seems to be almost prophetic that Congress shall also have power to make If he had had clearly before his mind the fa-The question which this Court is called upon to consider is whether the authority to make modate its legislation to circumstances by the the notes of the United States a lawful tender use of the most appropriate means of supmoney, coult bills of credit, or make anything but gold and silver a tender in payment of debts, thus removing the whole matter from gress over this subject, though there are, as we have already said, matters expressly forbidden to Congress; but neither this of legal tender, nor the power to emit bills of credit, or to impair the obligations of contracts is among them, though it must be obvious that in prohibiting this legal tender power to the States the attention of the Convention must have been directed to the propriety of a limitation of the power of Congress. On the contrary, Congress is expressly authorized to coin money, and to regulate the value thereof of the United States. It has been strongly make the securities of the United States a lawful tender in payment of debts. While I am not able to see in them, standing alone, a

Congress certainly has no right first to de- ciple been met with more emphatic denial, or vived the drooping energies of the country more satisfactory relutation than in this Court. That eminent jurist and statesman, whose titution was adopted, and whose decisions of any man living or dead, has given this par icular clause the benefit of his fullest consid ration. In the case of the United States vs. Fisher (2 Cranch, 358), decided in 1804, the point in issue was the priority claimed for the | coin, bank notes and the notes assued under Inited States as a creditor of a bankrupt over the legal tender acts. It is now said, howlaimed under the authority to make all laws | in coin, would, if not equally efficient, have which shall be necessary and proper to carry answered the requirements of the occasion into execution the powers vested by the Contitution in the government or in any department thereof. In constraing this clause it would be incorrect and would produce end- had stretched to its utmost tension, and was less difficulties if the opinion should be susnot indispensably necessary to give effect to son to believe that the mere change in the a specified power when various systems might form of the security given would have revivbe adopted for that purpose. It might be ed this sinking credit? On the contrary, all said with respect to each that it was not necsary because the end might be attained by other means. Congress must possess the choice of means, and must be empowered to rapidly diminishing, while his liabilities are use any means which are in fact conducive to increasing, soon sinks to the dead level of the exercise of the power granted by the Contitution" It was accordingly held that, under the authority to pay the debts of the Union, it could pass a law giving priority for tion would have been remote and uncertain, its own debts in case of bankruptcy. But in this must have been the inevitable fate of he memorable case of McCalloch, vs. the state of Marylaud (4 Whalin, 316,) the most exhaustive discussion of this clause is found in the opinion of the same eminent exponeder al credit or value equal to the amount of all of the Constitution. This case involved, as is well known, the right of Congress to establish the Bank of the United States, and to aubeca) they still paid debts at their par value, thorize it to issue notes for circulation. was conceded that the right to incorporate or | ways been, eagerly sought by the people. create such a bank had no specific grant in any clause of the Constitution, still less the der was not necessary to their usefulness, right to authorize it to issue notes for circusseem to be unsupported by any sound view tion as money. But is was argued that, as a measure necessary to enable the govern-ment to collect, transfer and pay out its revenues, the organization of a bank with this sued by the government about the same function was within the power of Congress. time. These bonds had a fixed period for n speaking of the true meaning of the word 'necessary' in this clause of the Constitu-ion, he says: "Does it always impart an absolute physical necessity so strong that one thing to which another may be termed necssary cannot exist without it? We think it does not. If reference be had to its use in the common affairs of the world or in aproved authors, we find that it frequently in parts no more than that one thing is conve ient, or useful, or essential to another. To mploy means necessary to an end is generlly understood as employing any means cal ulated to produce the end, and not as being confined to those single means, without which the end would be unattainable." The word by those who enacted them upon their neces-'necessary,', he says, adm t of all degrees of comparison. A thing may be necessary, very ecessary, absolutely or indispensably nece sary. This word, then, like others, is used in various senses, and in its construction the abject, the context, the intention of the per-

on using them are to be taken into view. Let this be done in this case under con-ideration. The subject is the execution of Let this be done in this case under condideration. The subject is the execution of those great powers on which the welfare of a nation essentially depends. It must have been the intention of those who gave these peen the intention of those who gave these could insure their beneficial execution. This will forever remain the full clear and ample of its authority I must hold the law to be considered. The debates of the two houses of the class alone case before me. If I had entertained doubts of the constitutionality of the law I must have held the law valid until those doubts became could insure their beneficial execution. This been the intention of those who gave these ould not be done by causing the choice of will forever remain the full, clear and ample stitutional and dissent from the opinion of rency for circulation based upon the faith | well to preserve the Eagle containing it. it in the power of Congress to adopt any | Congress, as its results have demonstrated which might be appropriate and which were the sagacity of those who originated and carconducive to the end. This provision is made ried through the measure. Certainly it seems opinion. in a constitution intended to endure for ages | to the best judgment that I can bring to bear to come, and consequently to be adapted to various crises of human affairs. To have ty in the most stringent sense in which that prescribed the means by which the government should in all future time exercise its full court over which he presided-a conpowers would have been to change entirely the character of the instrument and give the struction which has never to this day been properties of a legal code. It would have overruled or questioned in this court—bow been an unwise attempt to provide by immutsaid that this provision did not conduce toable rules for exigencies which, if foreseen at all, must have been but dimly, and which can be best provided for as they occur. To have declared that the best means shall not be ing insurrection; or that it was not calcudeclared that the best means shall not be used, but those alone without which the power given would be nugatory, would have been not useful and essential to that end? Can it the function of legislation, may be divided used, but those alone without which the power into three primary classes:—First, those given would be nugatory, would have been which confer legislative powers on Congress; to deprive the Legislature of the capacity to be said that this was not among the choice second, those which prohibit the exercise of avail itself of experience, to exercise its real means, if not the only means, which were means, if not the only means, whick were left to Congress to carry on this war for nalegislative powers by Congress; third, those which prohibit the State from exercising certain legislative powers. The powers conferred on Congress may be subdivided into cause, though made half a century ago, their cause, though made half a century ago, their tional existence? Let us compare the present with other causes decided in this court. If the positive and the auxiliary, or, as they are more usually called, the express and implied power. As instances of the former class may making the accurities of the cases of the United States vs Fisher, that the debt which a bankrupt owes the governdebts, is a necessary and proper law to ene mentioned the power to borrow money, to legal tender, or a means of successfully prosable the government to pay its own debts, how can we say that the legal tender clause ecuting a war which, without such aid, seemed oin money and to regulate the value thereof. likely to terminate its existence, and to borwas not necessary and proper to enable the The implied or augiliary powers of legislation row money which could in no other manner are founded largely on that general provision be borrowed, and to pay the debt of millions government to borrow money to carry on the war? The creation of the United States Rank, and especially the power granted to it to issue notes for circulation as money, was all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing better characterized a principle which would strenuously resisted as without constitutional authority; but this Court held that a bank powers and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States or in any department of officer thereof.

States or in any department of the United gress of the capacity to avail itself of expemeans to do this. It could not then be deniin payment of debts is to be found in Couperting the government in the crisis of its gress, under either of these classes of legisla- fate. But it is said that the claim under coued, nor has it ever been, that other means more clearly within the competency of Congress existed, nor that a bank of deposit tive power. As one of the elements of this sideration is admonitory as to the use of imquestion, and in order to negative any idea plied powers and adds nothing to what would might possibly have answered without a cirthat the exercise of any such a power would be an invasion of the rights reserved to the States, it may be as well to say at the outset that this is among the subjects of large leaves and adds nothing to what would have been authorized without. The idea is outside the fitting, useful and efficient mode of doing that his is among the subjects of large leaves and adds nothing to what would have been authorized without. The idea is outside the residence of the Preshyterian cultivation. But because that was the most fitting, useful and efficient mode of doing what Congress was authorized to do, it was that this is among the subjects of legislation the State of Maryland, namely, that instead forbidden to the States by the Constitution. of enlarging the powers conferred on Con-Among the unequivocal utterances of that instrument on this subject of lawful tenders is that which declares that no State shall coin money, emit bills of credit, or make anything but gold and silver a tender in payment of debts, thus removing the whole matter from the auxiliary powers incidental to every express grant of power in general terms. I have feel to so fully from that case that I lege of Congress to furnish to the country the currency to be used by it in the transcarion. serior of providing for a more liberal use of them, it was designed as a restriction upon the heavilitary powers incidental to every express grant of power in general terms. I have a press grant of power in general terms. I have a press grant of power in general terms. I have a press grant of power in general terms. I have a press grant of power in general terms. I have a press grant of power in general terms. I have a considerable to in the eleval y stated and related. Does there exist, then, any power in Congress to for in the government by express grant to the execution of which the Legal Tender act was necessary and proper in the sense here defined and under the circumstances of the passage? The power to declare war, to suppress in surrection, to raise and support armies, to provide and maintain a navy, to borrow and maintain a navy, to borrow and maintain a navy, to borrow and provide a currency of the common defense and general welfare, are each and all distinctly and specifically granted in separate clauses of the Coustitution. We were in the midst of a war which is called all these powers into exercise and taxed them severely—a war which, if we were to take into account the increased capacity for destruction introduced by modern science and the corresponding increase of its coat, and the corresponding increase of

to suppress lawlessness." Such a force would be not only very expensive to the whole country, but it would be unconstitutional. The civil government in every and the construction, and the construction, and the construction, and the construction of the government would have been from time to time attempts to limit the power granted by that instrument by a marrow and literal rule of construction, and upon to construct with such mice and government would have been destroyed, the rebellion would have been directly the creditor's contract for the government would have been destroyed, the rebellion would have been directly the creditor's contract for the constitution to destroy with the constitution to destroy with the price of the constitution to destroy with the price of the constitution to destroy with the constitution to destroy and the provent that the power and the provent have been destroyed, the rebellion would have been destroyed, the rebellion would have been destroyed, the rebellion would have been destroyed. The national state would have been destroyed, the rebellion would have been destroyed the provent have been destroyed. The same powers are called the provent have been destroyed the provent have been destroyed. The nation is priced to the government or to any department would have been destroyed. The nation is priced to the provent have been destroyed the provent have been destroyed to the constitution of the government or to any destroyed the rebellion would have been destroyed. State of the Union must first exhaust the power of the State itself to enforce its authority, and when that fails, it may call on the national government for help, which the latter may afford by means of the arthe latter may afford by means of the ar- which could not have been used without it, is filled the coffers of the commissary and quar- The argument is too fine for my perception by my and navy, if necessary. But the a restriction on the powers necessarily im- termssters. It furnished a medium for the which the indirect effect of a great public United States has no constitutional power guage. The doctrine is, that when an act of to interfere in aid of the civil authorities Congress is brought to the test of this clause drawn from circulation and the bank curren- such a law invalid, in taking private property of a State, before the aid of the Federal power is asked for by the State itself, and power is asked for by the state itself, and power is asked for by the state itself, and power is asked for by the state itself, and power is asked for by the state itself, and power is asked for by the state itself, and power is asked for by the state itself, and power is asked for by the state itself, and power is asked for by the state itself, and power is asked for by the state itself, and power is asked for by the state itself, and power is asked for by the state itself, and power is asked for by the state itself, and power is asked for by the state itself, and power is asked for by the state itself, and power is asked for by the state itself, and power is asked for by the state itself, and power is asked for by the state itself, and power is asked for by the state itself, and power is asked for by the state itself. or public use, or as depriving the owner of of war with a maritime power would thus be and restored confidence to the public mind. The results which followed the adoption of ship abroad is lessened twenty-five or thirty official career of over thirty years as Chief the measure are beyond dispute. No other The abolition of the tariff on iron or sugar Justice commenced very soon after this Conwould in like manner destroy the furnaces the ravival of government credit, the renewed and sink the capital employed in the manu have done as much to fix its meaning as those | activity of trade and the facility with which | facture of those articles; yet no statesman the government borrowed in two or three however warm an advocate of high tariffs, ha years, at reasonable rates of interest, mainly laimed that to abolish such duties would b from its own citizens, double the amount of money there was in the country, including If the principle be sound every successive is oid, because by increasing the public debt is all other creditors. It was argued mainly on ever, as the calm retrospect of those events, the construction of the statutes; but the that Treasury notes suitable for circulation valuable. This whole argument of the injustice. ade those already in private hands less power of Congress to pass such a law was as money, bearing on their face the piedge of tice of the law—an injustice which, if it ealso denied. The Chief Justice said: "It is the United States for their ultimate payment existed, will be repented by now holding ce of the law-an injustice which, if it ever oid-and of its opposition to the spirit of the estitution is too abstract and intangible without being made a legal tender for debts. or application to courts of justice, and is But what was needed was something more ove all dangerons, as a ground on which That to declare the legislation of Congress void by than the credit of the government. clearly no longer sufficient in the simple this court to enforce theoretical views of the tained that no law was authorized which was form of borrowing money. Is there any reagenius of our government of vague notions of he spirit of the constitution and of abstract justice by declaring void laws which did no quare with them. It substitutes our ideas experience shows that a currency not reof policy for judicial construction on undefined code of ethics for the constitution and deemable promtly in coin, but dependent on the credit of a promissor whose resources were a court of justice for the national legislature Upon the enactment of these lagal tende worthless paper. As no man would have been sai acquiescence as valid, payments were compelled to take it in payment of debts, as made in the legal tender notes for debts in it bore no interest, as its period of redemp-tion would have been remote and uncertain, amount of thousands of millions of dollars, though gold was the only lawful tender when any extensive issue of such notes; but the debts were contracted. An equal if not when by law they were made to discharge the larger amount is now due under contracts functions of paying debts they had a perpetmade since their passage, under the belief that these legal tenders would be valid payment. The two houses of Congress, the Pres-dent who signed the bill, and fifteen State courts of last resort, being all but one that It and for the purpose were then, and have alhave passed upon the question, have ex pressed their belief in the constitutionality of To say, then, that this equality of legal ten-

these laws. With all this great weight of authority, this -trong concurrence of opinion among those who have passed upon the question before we of the situation; nor can any just inference of that proposition arise from a comparison have been called to decide it-whose duty it of the legal tender notes with the bonds iswas as much as it is ours to pass upon it in the light of the Constitution-are we to reverse their action, to disturb contracts, to de their payment, and the Secretary of the clare the law void because the necessity for Treasury declared that they were payable in its enactment does not appear so strong to gold. They bore interest which was payable us as it did to Congress, or so clear as it was semi-annually in gold by express terms on relative functions of the legislative and judi by law could be paid in nothing but gold. cia departments of this government. Where were sacreely pledged to the payment of this there is a choice of means the selection i interest. They can afford no means deter- with Congress, not the Court. If the act to mining which would have been the fate of be considered is, in any sense, essential t the Treasury notes designed to circulate as the execution of an acknowledged power the money, but which hore no fixed time of redegree of that necessity is for the Legislature demption and by law could pay no debts, and and not for the court, to determine case in "Wheaton" from which I have already The legal tender clauses of the statutes unquoted so fully, the Court says that where the der consideration were placed emphatically law is not prohibited, and is really calculated to effect any of the objects entrusted to the sity to the further borrowing of money and government, to undertake here to inquire into maintaining the army and navy. It was done the degree of its necessity would be to pass reluctantly and with hesitation, and only af- the line which circumscribes the judicial de ter the necessity had been demonstrated and partment and to tread on legislative ground had become imperative. Our statesmen had This Court disclaims all pretensions to such been trained in schools which looked upon a power. This sound exposition of the duties such legislation with something more than distrust. The debates of the two houses of from any hesitation or embarrassment in the

had no fund pledged for their redemption.

I am authorized to say that Mr. Justice

POWER-THOMAS-On February 10, by P. HAMILTON-BLADES -In Augusta, on the id instant, by Rev. B. M. Hobson, Mr. Robert P. Hamilton and Miss Carrie May Blades. FISHER-VAN CLEVE. On the 8th instant to the residence of the bride's father, Major Win-Fleming, by Rev. Mr. Kavanaugu, Mr. James M. Fisher, o. Carlisle, to Mrs. Jennie Van Cleve, of

# DIED.

NEAL.—Jan. 17, 1870, after an illness of two months, Lizzie Humlong Neal, wife of W. E. Neal, in the 35th year of her age. WOOD.—In this city, on Saturday marning, 5th instant, Mrs. Martha B. Wood, Esq., in the 45th year of her age, Her remains were followed to the family burying ground, at Mrs. Savage's, by a large concourse of sympathizing relations and trieads.

# DIED.

KELLY-At the residence of her mother, near this city, February 7th, 1870, of Typhoid Fever, Miss Mary A. Kelly, aged 16 years. She was a friendly associate, a good sister, and a oving and obedient daughter. She has been colled rom among a circle of kind brothers, loving sisters and affectionate mother, and her loss will be deeply mourned by them. Her smiles and kind words have ceased to cheer them, and her affection is no more. She has gone to her Savier, and therefore pay out revenues. It was never claimed let her bereaved family not lament, but meekly actual the government could find no other quiesce in the will of Him who doeth all things

# IN MEMORIAM.

held to be necessary by this Court. The nec- February, 1870, the following preamble and resoluessity in that case is much less apparent to tions in regard to the recent death of Judge Lewis Collins, were unan imously adopted.

NISHIKAR, NOTICEN.

Iguterable Invalides.-Indigestion not only eftempers of its victims. The dyspeptic becomes, too, in a measure demoralized by his sufferings. He is subject to fits of irritation, sufferness, or despai as the case may be. A prefernatural sensitivener the words and nets of these around him, and his him is not unfrequently marked by exhibitions testiness foreign to his real nature. These are the uvalid cannot be justly held responsible, but the ceasion much bousehold discomfort. It is to th armony as well as to the rescue of the princip afferer from a state not far removed from incipie sanity, that these symptoms of mental distu ance be promptly removed. This can only be don by removing their physical cause, a derangement of the functions of the stomach and its allied viscera, the liver and the bowels. Upon these three imporant organs Hostetter's Stomach Bitters act simulaneously, producing a thorough and salutary mange in their condition. The vegetable ingredients of which the preparation is composed again a renovating, regulating, and alternative character and the stimulant which lends activity to their creating the stimulant which lends activity to their conditions of the preparation of all cereals, viz: sound rye. No dyspeptic can take this can be extracted from the most wholesome of all cereals, viz: sound rye. No dyspeptic can take this general the improvement in his general health. No

MRS. M. A. BINDER'S,

1901 N. W. Coreer Eleventh and Chestnut sts. Philadelphia, Pa. Old-established and only Re liable Paper Pattern, Dress and Clock Making

Spring Opening of Paper Patterns March 1st, 870. Mrs. Binder's recent visit to Paris, enables her to receive Fashions, Trimmings and Fanc Goods superior to any thing in this country. Lets f Patterns for Merchants and Dress-makers now oadly. DRESSES and CLOAKS made in 24 hours notice. Trimmings, Laces, Gloves, Ribbons, Jew or Sale. Goods sent by Express to all parts of the Union.

LOSS OF MANHOOD or Impotence, resulting con the follies of youth or other curses, young, aid lie aged or even old men, permanently restored a manly vigor by the sere and only known remedies, be had, at the Western Medical office, 137, Sycators street. Cincianati, Onio. Send stamp for circustreet.

### Nem Advertisments

NOTICE!

The stockholders and others interested in altick, Esculacia and Mt. Carmel Turnpike are uested to meet at Fsculapia Springs, in Lew ounty, on Saturday, 26th inst., at 10 o'clock P. M. o organize a Company by electing a President an Feb. 15th, 1870.

A VERY DESIRABLE

Mason County Farm I will sell to the highest bidder on the

15th DAY OF MARCH NEXT.

we miles south of Maysick, on the Maysville and exington Turnpike Road.
Those is a good dwelling house on the place with at buildings, a fine young orchard and a large lock and tobacco barn, also, a good teamneut ouse on the place, making it susceptible of divion into two small farms. For terms or other information apply to B. W. JAM'SON, adjoining the place, or to the undersigned at Midway, Ky.

f.bi6 wlw

Mrs. A. S. HIELER.

FOR SALE.

The property I now occupy in Germantown, com-

## One Aere of Ground.

ore or less, is now offered for sale. This is one of the most desirable lots in dermantown, beautifully trusted on the Mayaville pike, and in all that could sessived for building purposes. It has on its ve-ety of choice fruit trees, shrubbery, garden, well. Terms-One thousand in eash. Apply to J. B. Barris, in Germantown or Ky. jang wat

COTT"

HANGING ROCK

COAL WORKS,

Address, MEANS, KYLE & Co... Hanging Book, O.

# FARM FOR SALE!

Having sold part of my farm I will offer there ainder at public sale on the premises on the

16th Day of February,

It is located in Buth county Ky., on the Maysvilland Mt. Sterling turnpike, two miles from Sharps burg, twelve miles from Mt. Sterling, and ten mile

Three Handred and Fifteen Acres,

r if preferred I well self 250 or 275 neres includin BRICK RESIDENCE of modern style

containing eight rooms, besides store rooms, basement and cellar. There are double pariors and wide half and lofty ceilings, and grates in all of the lower rooms. The house is beautifully situated on an enimence overlooking the turnpike, surmounted by majestic fruit trees and shrubbery, and is considered one of the hand-tomest situations in Kentucky. There are also servants houses, an ice house fitted with ice, a carriage house, and

riage house, and A Splendid Barn 60 by 70 feet, with a large

Cistern adjacent,

Cribs and stables of the best quality, a large mule stable with eistern in the lot and a first-class horse power grist mill. There is an abundance of choice fruit, both large and small. iruit, both large and small.

The garden and grounds adjacent to the house are conveniently and tastefully arranged. The quality of the land is equal to the best in Kentucky—plenty of timber and water. The farm will certainly be sold, and an opportunity to obtain such a desirable and comfortable home in a good neighborhood is rarely offered.

I will at the same time self a first-rate road wason, my stock and crops, and farming utensits of every description.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock. Terms made known on the day of sale.

WILL V. SUDDUTH. feb 2, 1870, watwid HOCKER FEMALE COLLEGE,

LEXINGTON, KY.

The spring term of this large and successfull in-titution will begin on FEBRUARY 8th, 1870,

In its eligible situation, its capacious and elegan building, and large and able Faculty, Hocker Coi lege offers superior facilities to those desiring thorough intellectual, moral and aesthetical ed Terms moderate. For particulars apply to TAS, M. HOCKER, Propositor RODF, GRAHAM, President, jan20watw2m

NOTICE

To Contractors,

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received from this late till the 1st. OF MARCH NEXT,

for the building of four and three fourths miles of Turnpike road, from the Ripley Ferry to the lower Bridge over Lawrence Creek. Bids will be received for the while road or sections, as it may sait contractors.

The ground over which the road is to be made and specifications, can be seen by calling on WM. THOMAS or JOHN G. BAOON. feb2 WM. THOMAS, President. New Advertisements.



WE ARE RECEIVING OUR ANNUAL SUP-

GARDEN SEED! FRESH CROP WARRANTED

DIRECT FROM D. Landre h & Son, Philadelphia,

WRICH WROFFER IN BULK, OR IN PAPERS,

Upon the most favorable terms. G. W. BLATTERMAN & CO.

Wholesale Druggists. MOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS. Orvice Mays. & Lax. E. R., Non Div. ; Maysville, Kv., Feb. 8,1869 The NINTH UALL of 5 percent, on all private abscription of steck is now due. Please call at the

secretion of steek is now due. Please call at the ce and pay the same by order of the Board of Directors.

HENRY PELHAM, Sec'y & Treas. READ.

The Lorillard Fire Insurance Company

INSURES AGAINST FIRE AND LIGHTNING.

Risks taken in this standard company at reason able rates, on all claims of property. Farm, Dwel ing, and good mercantile risks especially sol

Seming Machines.

ILCOX &

72 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohto

to get out of order. Sestained machine; every part keing au

es to prevent the wheel run s less mechanical : kill to operate it. t is the most certain and reliable in operation d. It is a fact worthy of remark, that during

is recured in its place by a patented

istanced. from the speel, thus making it ind the thread and adjust it in rewind the thread and adjust it in tained.

Wileas & Gilbs" or "twisted loop original with this machine, and her-which for general purposes in sek-seiteh. rial upon this claim was very ther-practical tests minute and accounts

in the same manner as the last, and with countly positive results—all in layer of the Wilcox & Gibbs The seam is more classic and stronger than the ock-stitch. Sustained.
The seam is also the most even and beautiful, notained. instained.

The seam is always self-festened, thus avoiding he necessity of a "reversible feed," or any other complicated device for that purpose. Sustained, Its tention is more simple and more easily adjusted. Sustained.

It will do a greater variety of work. Susteined. The machine is more easily and speedily chang-from one kind of work to another. Sustained. In consequence of the chotter sweep of the needle. there is much less wear of the thread from its vibra-ting through the needle's eye in the act of sewing. stained. A smaller needle can be used with the same size thread, which adds to the strength and beauty of a seam, especially on linen or other hard goods.

stained,
t has the best benmer. Sustained,
t has the best feeder. Sustained,
t has the best feeder. Sustained,
t has the best braider. Sustained,
t has the best braider. Sustained,
t a family sewing machine, the Wilcox & Gibbs
in point of actual merit without a rival. Hundes of them are yearly taking the place of other
undard machines, and the company has met with
unceess wholly unprecedented in sewing machine,
there, fifty per cent more having been sold of them
an were ever sold by any other company in the
une number of its earliest years. Full descriptive circulars, also samples of sewing traished on application.

All machines warranted for three years. Terms ash or approved notes.

Active agents wanted, to whom liberal inneements are effected. Where no agencies are esablished, parties can order by mail, as the instrucions accompany each machine enable one to ac-

J. R. AYRES. 72 West Fourth street, Cincinnati, O. REFERENCES:

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Samuel Naden,
W B Matthews, H & Blaiselel,
George T Wood
M B Ne-blit,
Milton Russel,
George Burrows,
Joseph Allen,
Bliza Johnson,
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Joseph Martin,
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239

Carriages.

MARRIAGE MANUFACTORY! Having purchased Mr. Allen's interest in the took and material of the Carriage Manufactory of BIERBOWER & ALLEN,

I will continue the business at the OLD STAND,

Where I am prepared to manufacture to order, and for sale, all kinds of Carriages and Buggies. REPAIRING PROMPTLY DONE,

And at Reasonable Prices. R. C. BIERBOWER, Maysville, Ky.

STYLISH EQUIPAGES!

CARRIAGES, SUPERIOR IN STYLE AND FINISH AND AT LOWEST RATES.

TERMS! ALLEN & BURROUGHS. Second st., between Sutton and Wall, MAYSVILLE, KY. jan twanty

REPAIRING DONE PROMPTLY ON LOWEST

Hon. - Wm. II. Wadsworth is in Flomingsbarg in attendance upon the Circuit Court. leading counsel. The prisoner was taken to tending the deceased testified that he died of spot where he himself was killed three years WHISKY, Emery Whittaker was in this city on yes-

instant.

The hill to charter the Cincinnati South-

forty-four east for W. N. Haldeman.

for, but not as high as the last. The amendments to the Maysville city done.

ture to become a law.

The supper for the benefit of the Presby-

fifty dollars. Eggs are selling at retail in this market at

market, Friday, rallied, and closed at 120@ to accord belligerent rights to Cuba.

tatives from Mason will vote. Dispatches from Frankfort say the Cincin mati Southern Railroad bill is gaining strength. Its enemies in the House have, it is reported, given up the fight in that way. and turned their attention to its defeat in the Senate. Central Kentucky friends of the measure are mustering in force.

State Librarian by the Legislature on Tues- place. day last. He was nominated by Judge Phister, of this county, and was supported by our keeper in Germantown. Senator and Representatives. Gen. Crittet.tached to the office will afford him a bare sub- qualified as executor.

The last span of the Ohio river bridge at to become a citizen of the United States. Louisville, was completed on the 31st ultimo. proaches, is one mile. It has two main spans, Neal. one of three hundred and seventy feet, and the other of four hundred feet, and a draw over the canal. The time occupied in its construction was two years and six months.

The New York Sun says that President Grant desires that E. R. Hoar will resign in order that he may nominate Hon. Wm. H. son turnpike. Wadsworth for Attorney General. If this is stand on his dignity on account of the refusal of the Senate to confirm his nomination for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and send in his resignation forthwith.

Proposals are already invited for the heavier portions of the work to be done on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, and it it is thought the westermost seventy-five miles of the line may be completed by the close of this year, and the whole within two years. The length of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad

Sale of Whisky.—Messrs. Pogue, Duke & With the Elizabetatown, Lexiagton and Company recently made quite a large sale of their fine Bourbon whisky to Messrs. Henry L. Newell & Company, formerly of this city but now of Kansas City, Missouri. The latter gentlemen are now fortunate in being of the rich section into her property in the property of the receivers of Northeastern Kentucky into her lap, and giving her a short line route to the great marts of the East; with the Southern Bailway passing through our city to Chattanooga, and pouring the revenue of an expected, and generally sold; one lot of 34 head bid to \$164.75 and withdrawn; yearling went from \$85 to \$119. A great may horses offered but few sold. chattanoga, and pouring the revenue of an other rich section into her coffers, what may horses offered, but few sold.

L. P. Muir was principally engaged upo Missourians a better quality of whisky than

and void whenever any portion of the fund should be used in the education of colored not deemed necessary to be inserted.

dent of the Pennsylvania branch of the Sanceeded in doing, and then commenced the fight
to death, which lasted about one hour, the
dogs winning the hard fought battle. The
animal had short ears like a fox, and long
bushy tail. It was about the size of large
dog. It is supposed the animal had made its

dent of the Pennsylvania branch of the Sanitary Commission, and as such rendered ef
fective aid to the government and army.
At the time of his death he was president of
the Union League Club of Philaelphia.
Mr. Binney was a man of marked abilities
He was a strong republican in politics and
was very popular with the public, but he does
not seem to have been possessed of any ambition for off 2:

Wholesale to
the General Assembly has cost the people
of Georgia upwards of \$30,000. If our legislation is to be under military direction and
control, ought not the War Department to
MOLASSE escape from some show.

The general opinion in Mayavilla on yes erday seemed to be that John J. Key would not be tried at this term of the Fleming Circuit Court. It was thought that a continuance would be asked on the part of the proseention on the ground of the absence of the Flemingaburg on yesterday under guard.

The steamer Maggie Hays, from New Orterday in attendance upon the County gar, exploded her boilers in the Mississippi, by the Ku Klux that night, in the neighbor-The New Jersey Senate rejected the Fif- near Helena, on Friday, killing the Captain, hood of Kingston, some 8 or 10 miles south teenth Amendment on Monday, the 7th second engineer, and five deck hands. Among of Richmond, and found suspended the next Hamilton-murdered in a duel. Flemingsburg has got its charter amended, Cincinnati. Fortunately none of the passen- written on it, "Hung for having been impli- and young Prize, sitting in the same box with SEED. putting its officers in for four years. The gers were injured. The boat and cargo are a cated in the murder of Durret White and Mr. George I. Eacker, begen in levity a con-XVth Amendment has been heard from in total loss. The boat was commanded by a other offenses." brother of Dr. Martin, of this city.

The Maysville Railroad, -The Paris Citizen ern Railroad has been made the specal order says: "The County Court has levied the tax in the House of Representatives for next Tues- for the Maysville Railroad, and one-third of the subscription of Bourbon county, amounting to \$66,666, will be paid during the present Petition —It is said that the petition of the year. As yet our county has no member of then whipped unmercifully. After theing ensued, but they soon adjourned to a public Kentucky distillers to have the time for the Board of Directors to look after our interkeeping whisky in bond changed, will be ests. During the next month, if we mistake not, the contract for the road from Carlisle John C. Noble, of the Paducah Kentuckian, towards this city will be let out; and, as we was elected Public Binder on Tuesday by the are, of course, deeply interested in the sub-Legislature, receiving seventy-one votes to ject, it would be well, if it could be done, to number of the leading citizens of the county A dreaching rain fell in this county on yes have spoken to us on the subject, and we terday, and the probability is that it was general. Another rise in the river may be looked protect our interests in the road. Our people want to know, authoritatively, what is to be

did not deny that they saw the advertisement | man. Episcopal Service. - The Rev. Chas. C. Ed- continuing in the paper and failed to counter- Homicide in Garrand. - Samuel King The Picasantest Period of Love Making. muns, of Buffalo, New York, will hold morn- mand it. The judge held that when an ad- killed Richard Wild, about 7 o' clock on Mr. Anthony Trollope says in one of his ing and evening service in the Episcopal vertisement is received at a publication office Friday night last, about a mile below Bryants- works: Church, of this city, on next Sabbath, the without the number of insertions marked at ville. The death wound was by a pistol Perhaps there is no period so pleasant terian Church was well patronized and every- ber of insertions desired, and as he can do hours after they were still burning. The the lovers is so assured, and the coming event thing passed off in cheerful harmony. We nothing until advised by him, whose business parties were closely related. King gave so near, as to procure and endure converlearn the gross receipts were two hundred and it is to attend to the matter, he can charge himself up the next day. We know nothing sation about the ordinary little matters of until ordered out.

Southern Railroad bill, now pending before | road, or the Cincinnati and Big Sandy road, Adv. the Legislature, have determined to strike which is almost certain to be built along the Mysterious Suicide at Suelay City .- On

> of the Mason County Court was held in this pears that he had built a fire and burned all very poor when he was a boy. When asked june2 city, J. K. Sumrall presiding as Judge. Patrick Dagan executed his bond as coffee

house keeper in Maysville. The will of John Frederick Bendel was proved and admitted to probate. Samuel Redd was appointed guardian of

Georgia Whitefield Harrison. Oliver S. Wright resigned as road overseer, Gen. George C. Crittenden was elected and Lewis Jenkins was appointed in his by his side. He was seen in Danville on of an unfinished task before my mind. I

Thomas J. Winter gave bond as a tavern

The will of Elizabeth Brown was proved and den was quite needy, and the salary at- admitted to probate, and William Brown was Joseph Puceni renounced his allegiance to

Victor Emanuel and declared his intention Walter E. Neal was appointed guardian of The length of the bridge, exclusive of ap- Dwight B. Neal, Humlong Neal, and Frank

B. W. Jameson was appointed guardian of Nannie and Mary J. Adams.

Arthur & Taylor were granted license as merchants at Mayslick. The county subscription of \$850 was al-

lowed on another mile of the Lewis and Ma-

Mrs. Matilda Wood was exonerated from the President's purpose, we hope Hoar will the tax on \$5,000 improperly charged to her. Susan Hardy, colored, was bound as an apprentice to S. F. Frazee until she becomes eighteen years of age.

Ail Aboard for the Big Sandy. subscription to the people within thirty days after such demand from the directors of the above and North Middletown for \$95 to Dan'l HOGS. is 427 miles, extending from Richmond to the confluence of the Big Sandy river with the Ohio, at the northeast corner of Kender and Carter, who, we believe, will decide by large majorities, in the Carter of Kender and From the demand from the directors of the Wade.

Wade.

John Rice sold 64 acres three miles from North Middletown, on the Winchester pike, at \$121 per acre, to Kittrell, of Arkansas.—

favor of subscribing to the road.

Away with the sloth and imbecility with borse stock and reports many offered, but few city and county success is certain. - Lex. Obs.

Horace Binney' Jr.

children. As it was contended that the orig- A dispatch from Philadelphia reports the iginal proposition, as voted upon, already death on yesterday, after a brief illness, of scarce and no stock sold under thirty to sixty contained this proviso, the amendment was this well known Pennsylvanian. Mr. Binney days. was a son of Horace Binney, now a venerable gentleman of ninty-four years of age, who. Lynz Killed.—One day this week during was conspicuous during the anti-slavery exthe heavy snow, Mr. Gray, who lives on his citement for the part he took with the abofarm back of Aberdeen on the Ohio side of litionists against the "peculiar institution" the river, discovered, on going into one of his of the South. The deceased received a liber- Adv. fields, the track of the animal leading into a at education, and at the outbreak of the fodder shock. He returned to the house and rebellion had won an extended reputation as got three dogs and went back to rout the alawyer. During the contest he was president of the Pennsylvania branch of the San with his bajonets and drum-head court, in-

STATE NEWS.

Ma. Jas. A. Conney, charge! with the murpneumonia. - Dan. Ade.

Ku Klux Again,-More Ku Klux outrages, in Madison county, were perpetrated last leans for Pittsburg, with a light cargo of su-Saturday night. A named Simms was hung the passengers were a pleasure party from day. A paper was pinned to his coat, and

having committed a robbery upon a Mr. Ogg. | you.' They replied, 'You shall,' and challenhave a director in the board at this time. A and had given a bail-bond to answer for the ges followed. will doubtless leave when able to travel.

rages should be stopped by the constituted the interference of the seconds. authorities of the land. We know nothing as to the guilt of the victims; but that is not the fought between young Hamilton and Eacker. question. The whole thing is a stain and a Hamilton received a shot through the body charter have passed both houses of the Legis- The Law of Advertising. - In New York the a disgrace to the community in which it is the first discharge, and and fell without firing. lature and only need the Governor's signa- publishers of a daily paper sued an Insu- permitted, and, if allowed to go on uncheck. He was brought across the ferry to his fathrance Company for a bill of \$773 for adver- ed, can only ultimate in consequences most er's house, where he lan guished of his wound A bill raising the salaries of Judges of the tising. The company resisted payment on terrible. Let the laws be put in force rigidly till this morning when he expired." A bill raising the salaries of Judges of the Court of Appeals to \$5,000 per annum was the ground that they had authorized but one in the punishment of the guilty, in according the punishment of the guilty, in according the punishment of the guilty, in according to the punishment of the guilty and punishment of the rejected in the Kentucky House of Representatives on Thesday last. We are very sorry this. There was no order to that effect on the advertisement as sent in, and the Company tem of punishing law-breakers.—Lex. States-

the time, the publisher can know nothing of shot, and the muzzle was so close as to set among all the pleasant periods of love-makthe wish of the advertiser respecting the num- Wild's clothes on fire, and when found three ing as that in which the intimacy between for every insertion given the advertisement of the circumstances which led to this unfor- life, what can be done with the limited means tunate affair .- Dan. Adv.

twenty cents per dozen and butter at thirty cents per pound, beef at fifteen cents for choice cuts and mutton at twelve and a half cents. Coal costs twelve cents in the yard.

\*\*Cold after falling to 1192 in the New York market, Friday, rallied, and closed at 1296\*

\*\*A Level \*\*Head\*\*—The flighland News, published News, published News, published at Hill-boro, Ohio, says: "It seems to which they shall lead together; what dea each can do which they shall lead together; what dea each can do which they shall lead together; what dea each can do so which they shall lead together; what dea each can do not the other's duties; what each can do for the other. There was a true sense of the delight of intimacy in the girl who declared by which she would get the best possible connection with the great southwestern system as when she told him how many pairs of an appropriate premium.

\*\*A Sad Affals.\*\*—A young man named Rigidon was shot and killed by a squadron of U. S. Soldiers, in Washington county, near the delight of intimacy in the girl who declared by the introduction of the Direction with the great southwestern system as when she told him how many pairs of as when she told him how many pairs of as when she told him how many pairs of as when she told him how many pairs of as when she told him how many pairs of as when she told him how many pairs of as when she told him how many pairs of as which they shall lead together; what idea each which they shall lead together; what idea each which they shall lead together; what idea each to which they shall lead together; what idea each together; what idea each to which they shall lead together; what idea each to which they shall lead together; what idea each to which they shall lead together; what idea each to which they shall lead together; what idea each to the constitution of the Direction of U. S. Soldiers, in Washington out to remain and trection of U. Soldiers, in Washington out to remain and trection of U. Soldiers, in Washington out the deach to the constitution of the of sailroads by way of Maysville and Lexing gaged in whipping some negroes at the Grav- stockings she had got. It is very sweet to introduction in the Senate of Sherman's bill ton, and at the same time secure an eastern el Switch, some months ago. The soldiers gaze upon stars, and it is sweet, to set out connection, from Mayaville or Ripley, with came on him last Friday night, and he at among the haycocks. The reading of poetry the C. & O. B. R., at the mouth of Big Sandy, tempted to make his escape, when he was together out of the same book, with brows all Southern Railroad.-The triends of the either via the Maysville and Big Sandy fired on and killed, as above stated,-Dan.

from it the clause authorizing them to Ohio. Thus by niding the Columbus & Wednesday last morning last, Mr. G. M. Procceive a bonus from counties along the line of Maysville road, Columbus would kill two tor, while out hunting, discovered a man sitbirds with one stone-securing both an easting in the corner of a fence, within the to whom they are sent, they are very sweet; The Cincinnati Commercial states that news from Frankfort is favorable to the passage of the Cincinnati and Southern Railroad of the Cincinnati and Southern Railroad bill. The opposition of Louisville has made friends for the bill instead of enemies, We do not know how the Senator and Representatives from Mason will vote.

| Mason County Court—The February term | Imits of Shelby City. On examination he found that he was dead. He immediately had a Coroner's jury summoned, and the verdict returned, in substance that the deceased came to his death by his own hands, the wound being a pistol shot in the right temple. It aparatives from Mason will vote.

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| Mason County Court—The February term | Imits of Shelby City. On examination he found that he was dead. He immediately had a Coroner's jury summoned, and the verdict returned in substance that the deceased came to his death by his own hands, the wound being a corone a moment in found that he was dead. He immediately had a Coroner's jury summoned, and the verdict returned in substance that the deceased came to his dearn one of the last stitch of it sweeter than any stars and lose the found that he was dead. He immediately had a Coroner's jury summoned. He had not such that he was dead the immediately had a Coroner's jury summoned. He had not such that he was dead. He immediately had a Coroner's jury summoned. He had the papers he may have had about him, ex- how he got his riches, he said to them "My cepting the letter we publish below, which father taught me to never play till my work he had defaced so that his name could not was finished, and never to spend my money be made out. An old handkerchief was dis- until I had earned it. If I had but an hour's covered, however, on which was his name- work during the day I must do that the first Laborius C. Kapp. His pistol was found ly- thing, and in an hour. And after this I was ing under him, a satchel with key in it on the allowed to play; and then I could play with fence, a cane marked "K" near him, and hat much more pleasure than if I had the thought FLOUR of VARIOUS GRADES, SHIP STUFF Tuesday, and passed through Sheiby City early formed the habit of doing every thing that evening. The following letter was writ- in time and it soon became easy to do so. ten in German, and appears to be a response It is to this I owe my prosperity. to one the deceased had written to Munn & -Co, publishers of the Scientific American, at New York, with regard to some invention he was trying to put through:

New York Jan. 13th 1870. Your letter of the 19th is at hand. If you'll and us a model of your invention with the BAGGIN necessary funds, we'll make for youan appliation for a patent.

With the sale of inventions, procuring of patents, etc., we have nothing to do. Fur-

MUNN & Co SALES OF LAND AND STOCK.

ther particulars in our letter.

LAND RENTED.-H. Bardesty has rented 205 | CHEES! eres south of Lexington to John Weeks, the old livery stable keeper of Georgetown, at \$10 per acre. John Woods, in the same FISH-neighborhood as the above, has rented 65 acres at \$15 per acre.—Par. Ken.

HIGH PRICE FOR BOURBON LAND. - Colonel hn N. Caidwell sold on Friday, for C. V. Higgins commissioner, a tract of 37 acres of the John Stone land, lying on the Mt. Sterling road, about one mile from Middletown R. McMillen sold 170 acres adjoining the

Away with the sloth and imbecility with which we have been so greatly cursed, and let us seize those golden opportunities. All things are propitious, and nothing but a strong united effort on the part of our citagens is needed to bend both of these roads to the work of building up the business and bill, drawn in pursuance of the vote of the people last August, imposing an additional tax of Efficen cents on the \$100 worth of property. An amendment was sought to be placed in the bill, requiring the law to be null and void whenever any portion of the fund.

Away with the sloth and imbecility with which we have been so greatly cursed, and let us seize those golden opportunities. All which we have been so greatly cursed, and let us seize those golden opportunities. All things are propitious, and nothing but a strong united effort on the part of our citagens is needed to bend both of these roads to the work of building up the business and to the work of building up the business and to the work and some 300 to 400 offered but prices town and some 300 to 400 offered but prices town and some 300 to 400 offered but prices on the work of building up the business and to the work of building up the business and to the work of building up the business and to the work of building up the business and to the work of building up the business and to the work of building up the business and to the work of building up the business and to the work of building up the business and to the work of building up the business and to the work of building up the business and to the square. Prices fully sustained. From 500 to 600 mules brought to town and some 300 to 400 offered but prices to 800 cattle on the square. Prices fully sustained. From 500 to 600 mules brought to town and some 300 to 400 offered but prices at the sold, are the sold; prices ranged from \$50 to \$600 mules brought to town and some 300 to 400 offered but prices at \$48.10: 35 two year olds, at \$50.0 calves at \$27.20; 30 yearling business and business and to the work of bu shrub cows at \$25; 6 shoats at \$9.20 per head; 4 pair of broke mules from \$210 to \$260 per pair. He offered several lots of very fine mules, but buyers being backward they were not sold. Money was exceedingly

> Hamilton, Lydick, Kidd and others report about as above.—Ibid.
> SALE OF BOYLE LAND.—Mr. E. F. Gaines sold to Col Jno. Miller, a few days ago, his farm, on the Lancaster turnpike, containing 186 acres, for \$21,500. Col. M. also sold to Mr. Gaines 70 acres of land for \$5,000.—Dan,

Says the Savanah (Ga.) News: "It is now

Beath of the Pirst Shmilton. der of John Barker, at Riley's Station, on years old that is new to me, and may be to GRAIN.

Here is a piece of information seventy the 21st ult., was tried in Lebanon on Satur- you. Did you ever know that Alexander day last and discharged. The physician at- Hamilton lost a son in a duel fought near the

afterward by Barr?

I came upon it by chance in the library to day, while overhauling the file of the New MACKEREL. York Evening Post of November, 1801 : "Died this morning, in the 20th year of his age, Philip Hamilton, eldest son of Gen.

"On Friday evening last young Hamilton RAGS. versation respecting an oration delivered by Rhodus. in the neighborhood of Speedwell, pressions respecting it which were overheard CANDLES. the latter in July, and made use of some exwas taken from his house by the same band, by Eacker who asked Hamilton to step into probably, and hung till nearly dead, taken the (of the theater). Price followed-here the down, then hung again till life was almost expression deamned rascal was used by extinct, taken down the second time, and Eacker to one of them, and a little scuffle thus roughly handled, he was left by the house an explanation was then demanded, party with a positive injunction to leave the which of them the offensive expression was county, under a threatened penalty of an- meant for; after a little hesitation it was deother early visit, when he should be hung to clared to be meant for each. Eacker then the death. Rhodus was under the charge of said, as they parted: 'I expect to hear from

offence to the Madison Circuit Court. He "A meeting took place between Eacker and Price. On Sunday morning, which, after It is becoming high time that these out- exchanging four shots each, was finished by

at their disposal; how that life shall begin and urgently recommended. close and arms all mingled, is very sweet; to be ridiculous by any eyes and ears and

CINCINNATI MARKET. [Corrected every other day.] BEESWAX-Prime yellow per lb..... Choice navy...... \$2 75@3 BUTTER-Kentucky, 21b ..... Middling. CANDLES Extra star car, per lb....... Paraffine per lb...... COFFEE Choice Rio, per lb ..... Java, per 1b....... Mocha, per 1b...... Factory, per Ib ...... Shippers count, per dozen ..... FEATHERS. GRAIN.

MOLASSES, Prime city ..... .... 827

Prime city per lb ...... Clover, per lb .. ard 14 lb per bush... Kanawha, per bbi.. New Orleans per lb..... New Orleans clarified. Porto Rico...... VIRGINIA LEAF.

Lugs, per pound...... Medium leaf, per lb.... Fine leaf, per lb...... 10's, ¼'s, and ½'s, dark...... 10's, ¼'s, and ½'s, bright...... Damaged..... Cut and Dry Smoking..... Fine cut, chewing..... Pounds, common... Pounds, medium... Pounds, fine.....

CORRECTED EVERY OTHER DAY BY H. GRAY & CO. Common to choice per 1b ...... 

... Y 20

Per Ib .... WOODEN WARE, Tubs, nest three Washboards.

"PLOUR.

WHEAT,

the pouring out of the whole hearts in written

25@25% 40343 2334@24 4300.46 18@18% 25@26

Wheat, No. 1 Ky. white ..... 1.15@120 Double Dressed Ky., per lb... 121/2613 TOO MERCHANTS. 

Sugar cured, canvassed, per 1b. 20@21 . 1 80@1 90 10(0)6

2 25 Hally

Maysville Markets.

JOB PRINTING

Barley.... At. Per bbl. No. 1...
lo No. 2...
lo 34 bbl No. 1...
do No. 2...
do 4 bbl No. 1...
do No. 34 bbl ...
White Fish.... .810 00a12 9901

Safetn Sire Jacket. IN SECURING MYSELF.

"Yesterday afternoon the fatal duel was From the Fearful Dread of Fire

28@30 Live geese, prime to choice ib 70@75

Medium to heavy averages ... 9 @9.7

81 @1

I THEREBY SECURE MY NEIGHBOR

ACCIDENTAL LOSSES, AND RELIEVE MY MIND AT ONCE

Which is the certain, and positive result, sooner or later from a defective flue. All smoke and fire flues are in a measure defective, and especially so when piping for stoves come in close proximity to wood. They are dangerous and unreliable, either with or without Crocks, as the numerous fires occurring where they are used as a means of safety amply prove. These crocks necessarily contract and expand, being the effect of the change of temperature from least to cold, causing them to crack, thereby rendering them most insecure when you suppose you have the greatest safey. The great majority of the conflagrations in this country originate from some defection in the flue when pipes are used as conductors of heat and smoke, and it will continue to be so, until the crocks are dispensed with and something more reliable and durable is substituted. This defect and uncertainty is at once removed and security made available when it is desired, by

J. B. HARRIS' PATENT FIRE PROOF JACKET! Which has been examined, proved, and highly

J. W. CRUM, T. NURRIS. A. SOWARD. Having obtained of the United States letters patent for a Safety Jacket, which is warranted to resist the most intense heat that may be applied to it if the position and purpose for which it is intended It is a sare protection from secients by fire originating from defective flues, or where iron pipes are words, which the writer knows would be held to be ridiculous by any eyes and ears and sense, but the eyes and sense of the dear one to whom they are sent, they are very sweet; but for the girl who has made a shirt for the

Flour filells. IMESTONE MILLS.

ON HAND AT ALL TIMES

SHORTS and BRAN. HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID AT ALL TIMES FOR

Good Sound Wheat. D. E. ROBERTS & CO.

hardware. TO MERCHANTS AND CONSUM HARDWA IE. CUTLERY, SADDLERY,

DOUBLE AND SINGLE SHOT GUNS, AMMUNITION, (all kinds,) Rifles and Pistols

Our stock of Mackerel, No. 1 per bbl....... \$32@33 COACH TRIMMINGS, COACH WOOL-WORK, SPRINGS AND AXLES, AND SADDLERY, Is new full and complete. We invite any pers wanting any goods in the above lines to give t

76:677 call and examine goods and prices. We are determined to sell goods as low as any house in the West OWENS BARKLEY. 54@55 PERMS CASH.

> BOOTS, SHOES, AND HATS, (Direct from the Factories.) We have just been receiving the

LARGEST STOCK of Boots, Shoes and Hats, ever before in this man ket. All our goods are from the VERY BEST NEW ENGLAND FACTORIES.

Coburn & Claffin's best Boots.

Allen & Flogg's Boots & Brogans.
Batchelder's Boots and Brogans.
Loring's Boots and Brogans.
A. J. White's colebrated Women's and Children's noos; Francis Dane's celebrated Women's and Chil-ren's Shoes and Brogans. Boyd & Corey's celebrated Women's and Chilen's Shoes. John Hart & Co.'s celebrated Women's and Chil-on's Shoes. Aran's Shoes.

Kimball's colobrated Wemen's and Misses' Shoes.

And all other A I brands of calf, kip and moroccosthes.

Hats. Our Hat stock is large, comprising Fur, Brush and Men's and Boys' Wool Hats, made to order.

OWENS & BARKLEY. TERMS CASH Drn Goods. GEORGE COX & SON,

GEORGE COX. | DEALERS IN | W. H. COX PAROLINO STAPLE DRY GOODS,

Carpeting, Oilcloths, Mattinos

Housekeeping Goods Generally, mr3ltw&w. Second a reel, Maysville, Ky

... 87 00@8 00 Brotgen ann Commission Merchants NEW FIRM LEWIS VANDEN. BLAIR C. KEERANS.

Lewis Vanden & Co. WHOLESALE GROCERS, MAYSVILLE EAGLE LIQUOR DEALERS,

Forwarding and Commission MERCHANTS. Corner of Second and Market street. MAYSVILLE, KY.

HOS. J. CHENOWETH,
JNO. O. PEARCE. JNO. F. GASEY CHENOWETH, CASEY & CO.,

GENERAL

No. 67 THOUPITOULAS STREET.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

NEW ORLEANS, LA. Solicit Consignments of all kinds of Western Pronice. Liberal advances made on shipments. Refer to Pearce, Wallingsonn & Co., Bankers Maysville, Ky.

RETAIL Family Grocery and Feed Store !

Julius Culbertson.

UTTON ST., . . . . . . MAYSVILLE, KY Hay, out, short, corns, &c., sold reasonably for CASH. Butter, cheese, game, poultry, eggs, and Commercial & Steamboat Work COUNTRY PRODUCE

ought at market price. deel4 '60, w.ktw COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

FORWARDING & COMMISSION

S. DIMMITT. D. E. ROBERTS. H. O. COLLINS

HAMILTON GRAY & Co., WHOLESALE GROCERS. Liquor Desiers,

MERCHANTS. Corner Second and Sutton Streets, JanEwstwly MAYSVILLE, KY.

Shipping Bills, Dlaning filill. MEW FIRM. Books.

E. DIMMITT & COMPANY. Catalogues, Circulars.

DOORS, SASH and BLIND

DIMMITT & CO.

FACTORY.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS

BUILDING MATERIAL,

SHINGLES. FENCE POSTS, PALINGS LATH, MOULDINGS

Pine and Poplar Lumber, PLANED AND ROUGH. forner 2nd & Poplar Sts., (5th Ward MAYSVILLE, KY.

food day, Planed Flooring at \$3.50 per Muc Stationa y. HOLIDAY TRADE,

1870JAMES SMITH lesires to call the attention of purchasers to his arge and elegant stock of books and fancy station-iry, consisting of

FOYS AND JUNENILE BOOKS, ILLUS TRATED PRESENTATION BOOKS, Poetical and Miscellaneous Books, Bible Prayer and Hymn Books, and

Fancy Stationery, writing desks, tourist cases, secretaries' portfotios work, handkerchief and glove boxes, portemon naiss, backgrammon boards and games.

The entire stock will be found one of the larges and best ever offered in this market, novil JAMES SMITH.

Educotional. MAYSVILLE

The next session of the MAYSVILLE SEMIN MONDAY, JANUARY 31, 1870. TERMS-Tuition, per annum ...

SEMINARY.

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Go To

#### AGRICULTURAL

[From the Country Gentleman.] COWS IN WINTER.

L., p. 25.—Cows, by all means, like every-thing else, should have all the fresh air they can get, and in winter all the sun too. I want no milk or beef from cattle confined in stables during winter, as neither can be quite healthy, Neither will milk from cows so confined be a much in quantity, and most certainly not as

DISEASED HOGS.

Hogs to thrive well must have exercise, fresh air and wholesome food. I should judge the hogs are to all intents and purposes surfeited and the lungs congested, all produced by close confinement, and likely overfeeding; hence the cutaneous affection mentioned Remedy will be charcoal and sulphur, twice a week-two onnees of sulphur, one ounce of charcoal; then two ounces sul. magnesia eppom salts twice a week, and fresh air and

CLIPPING HORSES.

I have had 30 years' experience; have singed and clipped horses of all ages and condition, and always benefitted the horses by the operation, especially when expected to do vio-lent exercise: i. e., fast work. I have had admitted to the enjoyment of the blessings of copal Bishop of the diocease. There are also numbers of horses which were incapable of much exercise without showing great suffering in a short time, which upon being clipped have become quite vigorous, and stood their work well. I had a large half breed mare in South Wilts, England, which could not stand fast work: all the tonics and alterative medicines explicitly apply we climed here.

Amendments tacked to the act of reaffiliation, but others treat the matter more moderately, and, although not throwing up their caps in capture.

Before cines availed nothing; finally we clipped her, a loaf better than no bread." Propositions and she became strong, fast enough and vigorous, and none could bent her much. This to commence the reshaping of political parties one case in a great number of horses in ill health being benefitted. I have clipped and singed in Toronto, Canada, Buffalo, Niagara ever taking cold. They should immediately after the operation be washed all over with proof spirits of alcohol and water, equal parts—of course blanketed in and out of the

DISEASED CATTLE. skin? Upon being tapped with the hand does it give forth a sound like a hock bone? How housed? The disease looks to me like mange, and should have sulphur, two ounces a day for three days, or more, the animal being the while kept warm, with plenty of pure air and water. On the third day, in the morning, give one pound of sulphate magnesia, two ounces Jamaica ginger, ground in two quarts of warm rain water. Let them

DISEASES OF POULTRY. he does not state the form of disease, yet think I have seen enough and had enough, among my own poultry, to suggest a remedy. My remedy for chickens generally is gam myrrh and the best ground Jamaica ginger—half a reaspoonful for full grown chickens. Myrrh, about the size of a large pea, twice a day for three days. M. H. J.'s recommendations are good. Wood ashes, old lime broke up, charcoal, bones, either burnt or unburnt, are good. are good.

SPAYING COWS.

Cows can be spayed any time from three months old to nine years old, when not pregnant. The French are the great cow spayers so far as my experience goes, and upon consulting my library upon the matter, I find spaying in cows, as in hogs, dogs, &c., is to make them excessively fat and lazy, and not to twenty months, and then as a rule they OIL MEAL FOR HOGS.

Have any of your readers ever fed oil meal or cotton seed meal to hogs? Could ing parties proceed to the more congenial such feed in any way affect the quality of the and praiseworthy task of restoring the Old

MEDICAL PROPERTIES OF EGGS. The white of an egg has proved of late the most efficacious remedy for burns. Seven or eight successful applications of this substance soothes pain and effectually excludes the burned parts from the air. This simple rem-edy seems preferable to collodion or even cotton. Extraordinary stories are told of the healing properties of a new oil which is easily made from the yolks of hens' eggs The eggs where they are carefully stirred until the

GLUE WHICH WILL UNITE EVEN POLISHED STEEL. A Turkish receipt for a cement used to fasten diamonds and other precions stones to metallic surfaces, and which is said to unite even surfaces of polished steel, although exposed to moisture, is as follows;

the vial in boiling water.

WHY DO EGGS SPOIL. We find lining the shell a thin skin, which, when kept in a healthy condition by the albumen of the egg, is impervious to air, but if the sinks through it, and comes in contact with the skin, and having none of the qualities rehealthy, the skin soon becomes dry and per-vious to air, which penetrates through it to the yolk, causing the mass to rot. Therefore the true plan is to keep the yolk in its cenand pack the eggs on their sides, end to end, laying a tier first around next to the staves jar them down as much as is required to keep By making chalk-marks across the head of the barrel at right angles across each other, you will have a guide for rolling the barrel as required. When eggs are packed in large quantities for market, I think this plan will be found convenient and safe.

D. Smith stated at Rochester Farmers' Clab that there was but one secret in making soap; "use good ash-s"—elm and black ash being the best—boil the lye down strong, and then add the grease, and you will have which I make the people are pleased to call and then add the grease, and you will have the soap in three hours." He should have added, that if the lye, however strong, will and thought.

effervesce freely when acids or strong vinegar Mr. Webst is poured in, it has too much carbonic acid in its combination, and this must be abstracted by means of fresh lime, brought in any deeply, but I have no time. There, sir," way into contact with it, the most convenient mode being to place it at the bottom of the leach in the usual way. In our younger days, a "wise" neighbor gave with much gravity
the reason that the soap would not "come,"
that it was the wrong time of the moon. Believing the moon innocent, we tried the acid

must reply before the session, (which was then
three days off.) I have no time to master the
subject so as to do it justice."

"But, Mr. Webster, a few words from you
would do much to awaken public attention test, which showed we were dealing with car-bonate of potass instead of caustic potash. We threw in fresh powdered lime, and in a short time had excellent soap, much to the astonishment and half chagrin of the kind is imbued with it."

as you represent, it is because I do not allow teenth and fourter myself to speak on any subject until my mind is imbued with it."

"I had many to neighbor Ath the moon theory.

mounces her pastry unhealthy, as it is a com-mound not fit for any stomach. If she will nius and mediocrity.

WEEKLY MAYSVILLE EAGLE use cream and water and a little salt—not more than one-third or one-fourth cream, or perhaps less—if the cream is sour, add a little soda; it will dry sooner than made of sweet cream—use squash, pumpkin, custard or fruit, with very little or no condiments, and I think she can grace her table with a dessert that will not be disapproved, and soon, if not at first, relish better than a rich-

HOW TO KEEP EGGS. As frequent inquiries are made in your paper as to the best method of keeping eggs, I will send one which we have used several

Take a lump of quick lime as large as a quart measure; slake in a common water pail; dissolve half a pint of coarse salt and all to it—then fill the pail with water, and let it stand till entirely settled—then pour the clear liquid over the eggs, which must be set on the small end, in a jar or tub, after having been minutely examined to see that none are cracked. Eggs put in this way last of May, are

perfectly fresh now.

The eggs can be held in place by a plate or bit of slate laid on them before pouring on the lime water.

Reshaping of Political Parties in Virginia.

The newspapers in Virginia, as a general thing, do not seem to be at all satisfied with Falls, Chicago and here, and had very many ing a flat-footed democratic party, upon the so done in England, and again say always ground that there is a democratic element in with the best results. I do not remember one name of democracy," continues the Whig, never mentioned except by the Radicals;" Will W. M. E., Fallston, Maryland, give a never mentioned except by the Radicals;" and suggests the same paper, "the members of the Legislature will certainly not take upon of the Legislature will certainly not take upon themselves the quarrels of the northern democracy or waste their energies upon the Do they shiver? Is the nose hot or natural? mocracy or waste their energies upon the Do they rub much, if any? How are the miserable abstractions which were our (Virfaces, soft or otherwise? How are they fed? ginia's) curse in the past and will be in the ginia's) curse in the past and will be in the future." This is simply an attempt to revive the old lines and re-establish the old landmarks which in olden times divided the demcrats and whigs in Virginia. The democrats were then led by the veter-

an Ritchie, of the Enquirer, and the whigs lick salt and pulverized charcoal, equal parts, by the chivalric Pleasants, of the Whig. We trust the asperities and feuds that were then created between the champions of the In answer to Mr. E. Burroughs, although two parties will not be revived, no matter what differences of opinion may arise in

tanately, seem to be entered into on the part of the old democratic organ with a profound that "the issue must be narrowed down to a contest between the radical party and the democratic party," and them proceeds to pert to tamper with my cows or sows even. but would prefer that new men, with enlarg-The milk is generally increased for eighteen ed and progressive ideas and actuated by motives should assume the sway of affairs, for a while at least, and instead of talking about reviving or reshap-Dominion to her pristine degree of prosperity and greatness .- N. Y. Herald.

> Novel Scene in the Senate Chamber-The N. gro Senator from Mississippi-Radical Fraternizing with the Sable Legislator.

Washington, Feb. 2, 1870. representative of his race and color chosen are first boiled hard, and the yolks are then removed, crushed and placed over a fire, national legislature, made his appearance which are rarely combined to an equal degree whole substance is just on the point of catch- again to-day on the floor of the Senate. Reing fire, when the oil separates and may be vels was dressed in a black suit of fine cloth, will have a sensitive regard for your charpoured off. One yolk will yield nearly two teaspoonfals of oil. It is in general use among the colonists of South Russia as a and vest of corresponding proportions. He you to do shabby things; for a woman friend means of curing all kinds of cuts, bruises and wore dark gloves, also, and carried a mulatto always desires to be proud of you. At the colored stick. The distinguished darky made same time her constitutional timidity makes quite a sensation. The moment he came her more cautious than your male friend. into the Senate Chamber and took his seat | She therefore seldom counsels you to any on the end of a luxurious lounge, several imprudent thing. A man's best female Senators hurried over to him, shook him friend is a wife of good sense and heart, warmly by the hand and welcomed him to whom he loves and who loves him. But sup-"Dissolve five or six bits of gam mastic, each of the size of a large pea, in as much spirits of wine as will suffice to render it liqamong the first to offer, in very hearty style, mate, female friendship he must have, or his nid. In another vessel, dissolve in brandy as smiling all over and saying a quantity of intellect will be without a garden, and there much isinglass, previously softened in water, very pretty things, which the colored Senator will be many an unheeded gap even in its as will make a two ounce vial of strong glue, hear with genuine pleasure. It was a strongest fence. which must be rubbed until dissolved. Then spectacle worth looking at to see Sumner and mix the whole with heat. Keep in a vial Revels, thus practically illustrating the idea closely stopped. When it is to be used set of political and social equality. Thayer, Chandler, Howard, Cameron, Warner, Spencer, Drake, Lewis, Howe and other Senators paid their respects. Cameron had quite a talk with Revels. Spencer, of Alabama, egg remains too long in a position, the yolk, being heavier than the albumen, gradually congratulations, took a full survey of the congratulations, took a full survey of the saw. ladies in the gallery, who were looking down the skin, and having none of the quanties requisite for keeping the skin lubricated and upon the scene, some with pleasure and told him I was a Scotsman. He immediately others with astonishment and horror. Spenget up, seized my hand and shook it most cer, you must know, is a great favorite with the ladies. An effort was made to get fiery and. He insisted that he was a Scotsman tral position. By doing this, the egg can be preserved for a long time. My plan for accomplishing this, is to take a keg or barrel, tion but the live Kentuckian could not see tion, but the live Kentuckian could not see laying a tier first around next to the staves and so continue until a layer is filled; so on till the barrel is full. Use oats for packing; prejudices with true gate bellum topscits. prejudices with true ante bellum tenacity lay as the very cleverest boy he ever met. Revels, during all this time, conducted himthem firmly in their place—head up the barrel ready for market. By rolling the barrel
about a quarter around every few days, the
yolks of the eggs will be kept as required.
ons. and not near so proud as Sumner himous, and not near so proud as Sumner himself, whose humility is generally recognized

Genius and Labor.

Alexander Hamilton ouce said to an inti-mate friend: "Men give me some credit for genius. All the genius I have lies just in this: when I have a subject in hand I study it profoundly. Day and night it is before me. the fruit of genius. It is the fruit of labor

Mr. Webster once replied to a gentleman pointing to a huge pile of letters on the table, is a pile of unanswered letters, to which I must reply before the session, (which was then

to it."
"If there be as much weight in my words

Demosthenes was once urged to speak on a great and sudden emergency. "I am not prepared," said he, and obstinately refused.

The law of labor is equally binding on ge-

WILLIAM ANDERSON and James Hughes, in settling a difficulty between themselves, in Cherokee connty, Ala., a few days since, shot and fatally wounded a deaf and dumb man named Joseph H. Stewart.

Men's lives should be like the day, more beautiful in the evening; or like the evening; r like the Summer, aglow with promise; and the Autumn, rich with the golden sheaves where good work and deeds have ripened on the field.

There is nothing purer than honesty; nothing warmer than love; nothing more bright than virtue, and nothing more steadfast than faith. These united in one mind form the purest, and sweetest, the richest, the highest, the holiest, and the most steadfast happi- LENOS,

A naughty little boy, blubbering because his mother would not let him go down the river on the Sabbath, upon being admonished said: "I did'nt want to go a swimin' 'em ma, I only wanted to go down an' see the bad little boys drown for going a swimmin' on a Sunday-boo hoo."

Among the residence of Fernandina, Fla. are Senator Yulee and family and the Epis- LINENS. cracy still residing there, and though impoverished, they still retain their hospitable pro-

Before the Radical rule began in Alabama' the public debt of the State must \$2,853,521. 33. Nowit is \$8.356,083,51, with a large prospective-increase during the current year. Either the white men of the State must take hold of its affairs and administer them wise ly and more economically or-bankruptcy and ruin must be accepted as the future lot of Alabama.

Fears are entertained that the Florida orange crop of this year will be seriously inwas so offensive to everybody that it was jured by the late unusually warm spell of weather. During last month the trees have budded. If unchecked by a return of cold they will soon be in blossom. It would be a sad calamity for that section where hundreds are depending upon their orange crops for a

> Messrs. Perry De Leon, of Savannah, and Randolph Ridgely, of Garke county, G. went to Demorest's ferry, below Augusta, last | Saturday, for the purpose of fighting a duel, but the matter was amicably settled without fighting. The difficulty originated in one of the parties attempting to take the place sought by the other in a quadrille, at the recent tournament ball in Barke coun-

Calvery is a little hill to the eye, but it is the only spot on earth that touches heaven. The Cross is foolishness to human reason, and a stumbling-block to human righteousness; there only do truth and mercy meet to desire for conciliation or compromise. It gether, and righteousness and peace kiss dogmatically expresses the opinion that "the each other. Jesus Christ was a man of lower condition, and died a death of shame on an accursed tree, but there is salvation in no other.

MARRIED women in South Carolina wiil soon acquire control of their own property. ern soldiers have perished, and rekindle the The Legislature has just passed a bill which sectional feelings which it was hoped would provides that no real or personal property have been allowed to slumber for ever. We held by a woman at the time of her marriage so much for the milk, which it rather enrich- hardly think the mass of the people of Vir- shall be subject to levy or sale for her hus- MULLINS & HUNT es in quality than increases in quantity. As ginia want to fight those terrible battles over band's debts, but shall be her seperate propan operation it is not attended by much dan- again, even in theory, in order to establish erty, and that she may manage and dispose tor; but I would not allow any one not an ex- an oligarchy under the name of any party, of the same in all respects as though she were

> A vew mornings since a negro woman in Nashville got drunk, put her child's head into a noose, threw the other end of the rope over a rafter, and hauled away until the little sufferer's feet barely rested upon the floor. The she devil then tied the child's hands to the rope and whipped her about half an hour, and left her in that condition. The girl was cut down by the neighbors, and was found to be so weak that she could scarcely stand.

FRIENDSHIP OF WOMEN,-It is a wondrous advantage to man in every pursuit or avoca Revels, the Mississippi Senator, the first tion, to secure an advisor in a sensible woman. In a woman is at once a subtle delica in man. A woman if she be really your friend

Lord Macauley As a Boy.

The following anecdote of Lord Macaulay taken from a letter written by a Scotch schoolboy during his vacation to his father in Edinburgh, dated "Clapham, September 20, 1810." After describing his journey from the house of his tutor at Norfolk, and his arrival at Clapham, he goes on: "Mrs. Macaulay has got the finest family of children I ever The eldest of them, a boy about ter came and shook hands with me. A little after, George (my companion from London heartily. Then a keen dispute arose between him and bis sisters about Scotland and Enginstead of Jane, and a younger brother Jock, which put them both quite furious. It was Lockhart. Both these boys were incessant

How to Court in Church. A young gentleman happening to sit at church in a pew adjoining one in which sat a young lady for whom he conceived a sudden and ardent attachment, was desirous of entering into a courtship on the spot, but the place not being suitable for a formal declaration, the case suggested the following plan:

He politely handed his fair neighbor a Bible, opened, with a pin stuck in the following text: Second Epistle of John, verse 5:

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Janlwly.

HUGH POWER. text: Second Epiatle of John, verse 5: "And now I beseech thee, lady, not as

though I wrote a new commandment unto thee, but that which we had from the beginning, that we love one another." She returned it, pointing to the second chapter of Ruth, tenth verse:

"Then she fell upon her face, and bowed her self to the ground, and said unto him: "Why have I found grace in thine eyes, that thou shouldest take knowledge of me, seeing I am a stranger?' He turned the book, pointing to the thir-

teenth and fourteenth verses of the Third "I had many to write, but I will not with pen and ink write unto thee But I trust I shall shortly see thee, and we shall speak face

to face. From the above interview a marriage took siven.

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